1981 Annual Report Government of the Northwest Territories

Cover: Polar bear in sea ice near Resolute, Little Cornwallis Island (J. Stevenson)

Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable John Munro, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the 1981 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

As in other parts of the country, residents of the Northwest Territories and their elected representatives followed the constitutional debate and final resolution with great interest and concern. As Canadians we are pleased that our constitution will be coming home after 114 years with a charter of rights and an amending formula. As Northerners with a majority native population, we are especially gratified that guarantees of aboriginal rights are included in the constitution.

The positive and co-operative efforts of all members of the Legislative Assembly, support staff, and northern native organizations, in seeking entrenchment of aboriginal rights, was an outstanding demonstration of the strength of unified action. The achievement of the goal was welcomed all across the Northwest Territories.

Both the economy of the Northwest Territories and government programs were adversely affected by inflation and high energy costs. On the positive side, exploration and development of oil and natural gas continued at a high level, and further growth in tourism was recorded. We have intensified our efforts to prepare northern residents through training and skill-upgrading programs to take maximum advantage of current and future jobs in each of these sectors.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Parker

John H. Parker,
Commissioner.

Elected Leader's Message

The past year has been marked by great strides in the development of Canadian Confederation. In October 1980, the Prime Minister tabled in Parliament the resolution to patriate the Canadian Constitution from the United Kingdom. It was also announced that a special joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons would be established to study and recommend on the resolution after receiving the input of governments, organizations and private citizens.

The Legislative Assembly was determined that the rights and aspirations of the people of the Northwest Territories would be protected and promoted in the patriation process and delegated me to present a submission to the joint committee.

Our submission of November 25, 1980, expressed support in principle for the early patriation of the constitution and for entrenchment of a charter of rights and freedoms. We emphasized the priorities of Northerners for the enshrinement of aboriginal rights and for the need for Northerners to be represented by their elected representatives in constitutional conferences. We also called for the modification of the "mobility rights" provision of the resolution to ensure sensitivity to the economic and employment conditions of different regions in Canada; and we were pleased that the constitution accord of November 5, 1981, of the Prime Minister and nine Provincial Premiers effected that change.

The November 5th agreement, however, also removed aboriginal rights from the charter of rights and freedoms. New provisions in section 41 of the new constitution would permit a majority of the provinces, with the support of the federal government, to extend provincial boundaries into the Northwest Territories and to decide on the establishment of new provinces from the Territories.

On November 13th, the Legislative Assembly voted to form a Special Committee on the Constitution of Canada to seek the reinstatement of aboriginal rights in the constitution. To carry out this task, the special committee travelled to Ottawa and spent ten days meeting with federal politicians and senators, and representatives of native organizations. I was honoured to be asked by the Legislative Assembly to serve as a co-chairman of the special committee and was pleased to report that we met with the Prime Minister of Canada, many members of the federal cabinet and the leader of the New Democratic Party. Our own efforts, coupled with those of national native leaders and concerned citizens, convinced the federal government and nine provincial governments to restore aboriginal rights to the constitution.

We have not yet succeeded in securing the removal of the section 41 provisions, but will continue, after patriation, to press the federal and provincial First Ministers to accommodate the aspirations of people in the North for greater self-government within confederation.

With such major currents of constitutional change prevalent in the country, it was only natural that the elected ministers of the Northwest Territories develop more effective relationships with other governments. In fact, this had been urged on us in the report of the Honourable C. M. Drury, the Prime Minister's special representative on constitutional development in the Northwest Territories. The Executive Committee proceeded last January to establish a full-time intergovernmental affairs office in Ottawa to develop and maintain effective day-to-day relationships between the Government of the Northwest Territories and the federal government, and the governments of Ontario, Quebec, the Atlantic Provinces and Newfoundland.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I met last summer with the Honourable Richard Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick, and with the Honourable Sterling Lyon, then Premier of Manitoba, regarding the future participation of the Northwest Territories in constitutional conferences. In July, a most productive joint meeting was held in Whitehorse, Yukon, between our Executive Committee and the Executive Council of the Yukon, led by the Honourable Chris Pearson, Government Leader.

In 1981, I was also able to meet on various issues with the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General for Canada; with the Honourable John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; and with the Honourable William Rompkey, Minister of National Revenue. In October, I visited Washington, D.C. to outline to American legislators and officials our government's proposals for changes in certain United States import restrictions on northern handicrafts.

In 1982, our ministers will be attending, at the discretion of the Prime Minister, the first of the constitutional conferences provided for in the constitutional resolution.

I am fully confident that federal and provincial leaders will benefit greatly from the insights of the elected representatives of the Northwest Territories, coming as we do from a system based on consensus and accommodation of different cultures.

George Braden
Leader of the Elected Executive

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Commissioner's Report

John H. Parker
Commissioner

The authority of the Commissioner, as defined by the Northwest Territories Act, remained unchanged throughout 1981; however his role is a changing one as elected executive members assume increasing departmental and executive functions.

In January, an additional two members joined their five colleagues on the Executive Committee, having been recommended during the Third Session of the Ninth Assembly held in November 1980. The new members, the Honourable Kane Tologanak and the Honourable Dennis Patterson, became ministers of Government Services and Education, respectively, and the Honourable Tom Butters became the minister of Finance. This was the first time an elected member had assumed senior financial departmental responsibilities.

Following this partial reassignment of portfolios, the Commissioner retained direct responsibility for the departments of Information and Personnel, and he continued to chair the Executive Committee and the Financial Management Board.

In late January, the Commissioner, accompanied by the M.L.A. for the High Arctic, Ludy Pudluk, travelled to Grise Fiord, the Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island and Resolute Bay. Members of the group were the first official guests at the new co-op hotel in Grise Fiord.

In May, the town of Fort Smith welcomed His Excellency Governor General Edward Schreyer to the Northwest Territories. The Commissioner accompanied His Excellency to Cambridge Bay and Rea Point, the base for Panarctic's oil and gas exploration program. Company president Charles Hetherington conducted the party on side trips to three exploration sites. Other stops included the Polaris lead-zinc mine at Little Cornwallis Island, Resolute Bay, Nanisivik and Arctic Bay, where a community reception and trip to some snow houses involved His Excellency and the entire population of Arctic Bay. The Governor General concluded his tour in Rankin Inlet with a civic luncheon hosted by His Worship Mayor Peter Tatty and the hamlet council.

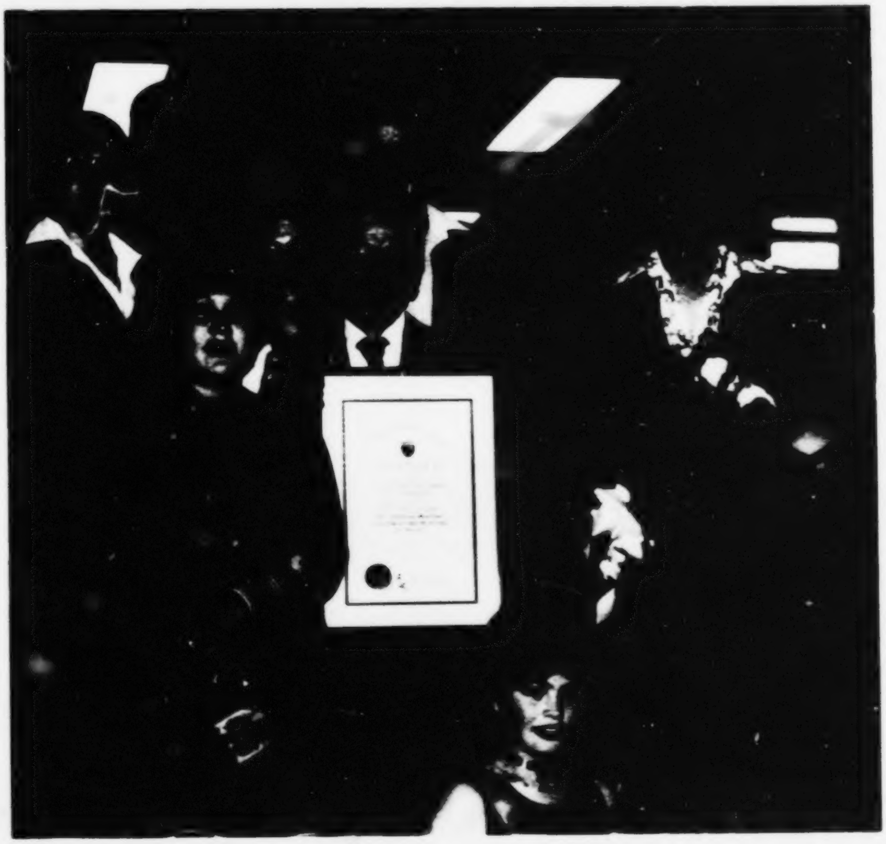
Commissioner Parker continued on to Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet, accompanied by William Noah, M.L.A. for Keewatin North. In all communities meetings were held with the hamlet councils and information was freely exchanged on a wide range of issues.

During the month of June, a trip was made to communities in the Mackenzie-Great Bear area with Peter Fraser, the M.L.A. for that constituency, and in July the Commissioner visited the Western Arctic communities of Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk accompanied by Nellie Cournoyea, the member for that area. The continuation of this trip resulted in visits to Inuvik, Aklavik and Fort McPherson, where the Commissioner participated in the opening of the Northern Games along with the Honourable Richard Nerysoo.

School children welcomed Governor General Schreyer to Fort Smith.

Sharon and Shirley Firth of Inuvik received the Commissioner's Award for Public Service in recognition of their accomplishments in cross-country skiing.

Rocky and Jean Forest accompanied Commissioner and Mrs. Parker on a tour of Keewatin communities, including Chesterfield Inlet. Mrs. Forest is Chancellor of the University of Alberta.



Ernie and Nipisha Lyall received the Commissioner's Award for their years of community service. They were joined by members of the Lyall family for the presentation in Spence Bay.

Commissioner Parker unveiled a bust by Harold Pfeifer of the late Paul Kaeser, long-time mayor of Fort Smith and member of the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly at the Northern Life Museum.

In August, Dr. Michael Kirby, Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, together with Mrs. Kirby, accompanied the Commissioner and Mrs. Parker on a six day visit to Baffin Island and central arctic communities. As in all other visits, meetings were held with hamlet and community councils.

During the central arctic trip a dinner was held in Spence Bay during which the Commissioner's Award was presented to Ernie and Nipisha Lyall, recognizing their years of community service. On an earlier occasion, the Commissioner's Award for Public Service was presented to Sharon and Shirley Firth of Inuvik in recognition of their accomplishments in cross-country skiing which serve as an outstanding example to the young people of the north.

During 1981 many distinguished visitors were welcomed to the Northwest Territories, including several federal cabinet ministers, a ministerial delegation from Alberta, parliamentarians from the United Kingdom and NATO countries, as well as senior diplomats and officials from around the world.

The Honourable John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, made four trips into the Northwest Territories, including one visit to the Delta and Mackenzie Valley communities to gain first hand impressions and to hear the concerns of the people regarding major resource development projects. In recognition of the important role which the Territorial Government must play in many aspects of non-renewable resource development, the government established an Energy and Resource Development Secretariat which will operate at a senior policy level and will coordinate the government's activities in this area.

Issues surrounding the proposed patriation of the Canadian Constitution, and constitutional and political development within the N.W.T. were among the important matters addressed by the Executive Committee. Several meetings were held with leaders from the native associations to discuss critical issues and mutual concerns.

Following the opening of the 6th session of the 9th Assembly on November 12, Members of the Legislative Assembly debated items contained in the proposed Canadian Constitution which were of particular concern to the Northwest Territories. A Special Committee on the Constitution was formed, and all members of the legislature, as well as the Commissioner, spent a week in Ottawa meeting with federal cabinet ministers and Members of Parliament, culminating in a meeting with the Prime Minister. Shortly thereafter, a clause recognizing aboriginal rights was reintroduced in the Constitution Act.

Bertha Allen presented a wall hanging to Commissioner and Mrs. Parker at the opening of the Northern Games, Fort McPherson.

Deputy Commissioner's Report

Robert S. Pilot
Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner Bob Pilot is the Executive Committee member responsible for the Department of Public Works and for the Regional Operations Secretariat. He holds the position of chairman of the N.W.T. Housing Corporation, the audit committee and the capital planning committee.

Mr. Pilot's regional operations responsibilities included the restructuring of N.W.T. regional administration with the creation of the Central Arctic region. This new region provides residents of the coastal communities with a full range of locally administered programs and services. With its headquarters in Cambridge Bay, the region includes the communities of Holman Island, Coppermine, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and Pelly Bay, as well as Bay Chimo, Bathurst Inlet and Contwoyto Lake.

An important thrust of regional operations was in the area of emergency planning. Responding to public concern, new policy and emergency plans were developed and subsequently successfully tested during major forest fires in the Hay River/Fort Smith area.

Under the direction of Mr. Pilot, a housing implementation group was established as the Government of the N.W.T. took responsible action towards private homeownership in the N.W.T. Steps have been taken to assist private home owners with the high cost of utilities and procedures have been developed for the sale of government owned accommodation.

Mr. Pilot's involvement in the development of both capital and operations and maintenance budgets for the Government of the N.W.T. culminated in his leading the territorial delegation to the inter-governmental committee meetings in Ottawa where the 1982-83 budget was negotiated with the federal government.

Throughout the year, Mr. Pilot took every opportunity to travel to the regions where he met with both staff of the Government of the N.W.T. and the public.

Deputy Commissioner Bob Pilot represented the Government of the Northwest Territories at the opening ceremonies for the Canada Summer Games, Thunder Bay.

DEPARTMENTS AND SECRETARIATS

Justice and Public Services

The Honourable George Braden
Minister of Justice and
Public Services
Leader of the Elected Executive

Minister's Report

George Braden assumed responsibility for the Justice and Public Services portfolio on January 5th 1981. He undertook a complete review of the department's prime roles and functions and decided on a change in direction that has seen increased emphasis on all the justice functions.

In April, the minister directed that there be a greater thrust towards regionalization of the department's activities to ensure that there is a sensitive response to the needs of all N.W.T. residents.

At that time final negotiations were taking place regarding the transfer of the administration of the mining inspection services program from the Federal to the Territorial Government. The transfer became effective on June 1, 1981. The department is now actively involved in a major review and revision of the N.W.T. mining safety ordinance and mine safety rules.

In August, Stien K. Lal, the former chief of legal services, was appointed deputy minister. This appointment was in keeping with the changed departmental emphasis to justice functions.

One of the more important advancements was an increase in the department's involvement in territorial/provincial matters. The minister attended provincial Attorneys General meetings on a number of occasions, presenting the views of the N.W.T. Government on the justice function. Mr. Braden hopes that this involvement will develop further into discussions with his provincial counterparts on federal/provincial matters.

The Department of Public Services played a substantial role in recent constitutional matters, as the effect of constitutional change on the N.W.T. is profound. The department will continue to monitor developments and provide support to the minister in this area.

Internal departmental reorganization is placing additional emphasis on consumer and commercial affairs. The consumer affairs division will respond effectively to the public in a variety of service areas.

The minister also directed that there be increased efforts to inform all residents of the N.W.T. of the services provided by the department.

Legal Division

The legal division provides legal advice and services to all government departments, boards, the Executive Committee and the N.W.T. Housing Corporation.

Legal counsel provides legal opinions and documents for each government agency and represents the government in civil litigation before the courts of the Territories and administrative tribunals.

This division is also responsible for drafting Territorial regulations and bills for submission to the Legislative Assembly. Orders and legal opinions are also drafted by the division's legislative counsels.

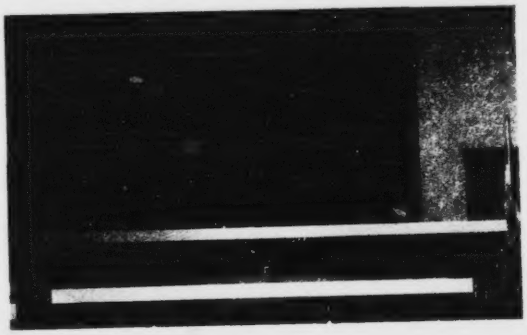
The public trustee office administers estates in the Northwest Territories. There are approximately 320 estates which are presently being administered.

The registrar of securities administrates the provisions of the securities ordinance. The legal division is also responsible for administering the criminal injuries compensation program in accordance with the criminal injuries compensation ordinance.

Court Services

The Northwest Territories has one supreme court judge and three Territorial court judges. There is support staff of 29 personnel. One of the Territorial court judges and a support staff of three are permanently situated in Hay River. All courts travel extensively on circuit to communities throughout the N.W.T.

There are 102 justices of the peace in the various communities, 53 of whom are of native origin. During 1981, approximately 7,296 criminal



The Hay River courtroom.

cases were processed through the Territorial courts. Of this number, approximately 2,916 cases were heard by justices of the peace, representing about 40% of the total.

A conference and training seminar for justices of the peace was held in Yellowknife in October. Members from all regions were in attendance. In addition to the annual meeting of the J.P. Association, formal training was given on matters such as judicial interim release, show cause hearings, evidence and sentencing.

A manual is currently being prepared to assist in training of justices of the peace, which will be translated into one or more of the native languages.

A manual entitled "Jury and the Justice System" in the supreme court of the Northwest Territories was prepared by Mr. Justice Tallis and members of the supreme court staff. The purpose of this manual is to inform potential jurors of their duties and responsibilities.

Legal Registries — Land Titles

The land titles registry administers a Torrens system of land registration. While activity in this area has slowed somewhat in recent years, there is evidence in recent months of increased activity. The number of instruments registered during the last quarter for which statistics are available show an increase of almost 20% over registrations in the same quarter of 1980.

The companies, societies, credit unions and co-operative associations registries are responsible for incorporating both profit and non-profit corporations and for maintaining a depository of information on all such corporations. Corporations created outside of the Northwest Territories but carrying on business in the Northwest Territories are also registered. There are more than 3,200 corporations appearing on the corporate register.

There is also a document registry section where documents affecting the ownership of property or the rights of creditors are filed. During the past year over 6,000 such documents were filed.

Legal Services Board

The legal services ordinance came into force in late 1979. The board is comprised of members appointed from across the Territories by the Minister of Justice and Public Services.

The board is responsible for the provision of legal aid to eligible persons and acts as the carrier agency for Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik (the legal clinic in the Baffin region) and the Native Courtworkers program (based in the western part of the Territories). These groups have become regional committees of the board, with a view to taking over some functions performed by board staff.

The board and courtworkers together have responded to demand in the Central Arctic by co-operating on the placement of a courtworker in Cambridge Bay. Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik is looking forward once again to having a lawyer situated in Frobisher Bay to serve the region.

Both the Native Courtworkers and Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik assist individuals by taking applications for legal aid, interviewing persons with legal problems prior to the arrival of court circuits, and ensuring that they speak to a lawyer.

Legal aid is administered by the board and its staff. Legal assistance is provided by members of the private Bar. Legal aid was provided in 1664 cases during 1980-81.

Highway Transport Board

The three member Highway Transport Board regulates the commercial trucking industry under the provisions of the public service vehicle ordinance.

During 1981 the board processed 170 applications for renewal of operating authority with 73 resident N.W.T. trucking companies and 97 to outside companies. A total of 69 new applications were processed with 64 authorities being granted and five denied.

A joint meeting to discuss regional differences was held at Dawson Creek, B.C. with representatives of the boards of British Columbia, Alberta and the Northwest Territories participating. A joint forum was convened with the boards of Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories with meetings at Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Eagle Plains, Dawson City, and Whitehorse. Future road transportation needs of the resource development industry in the Western Arctic were discussed.

Public Utilities Board

The Northwest Territories Public Utilities Board is authorized under the public utilities ordinance to deal with applications brought by utilities operating in the Northwest Territories as suppliers of electricity or natural gas.

The three member board held public hearings at Hay River and Yellowknife on rate applications and franchise renewals submitted by such utilities as Alberta Power Limited, I.C.G. (Plains Western) Ltd., and the Northern Canada Power Commission. The applications and orders are public information and available to the public on request. Six public hearings were held during the year.

Future hearings are to be held in Inuvik, Rankin Inlet, and Frobisher Bay to more closely involve consumers with regulatory processes.

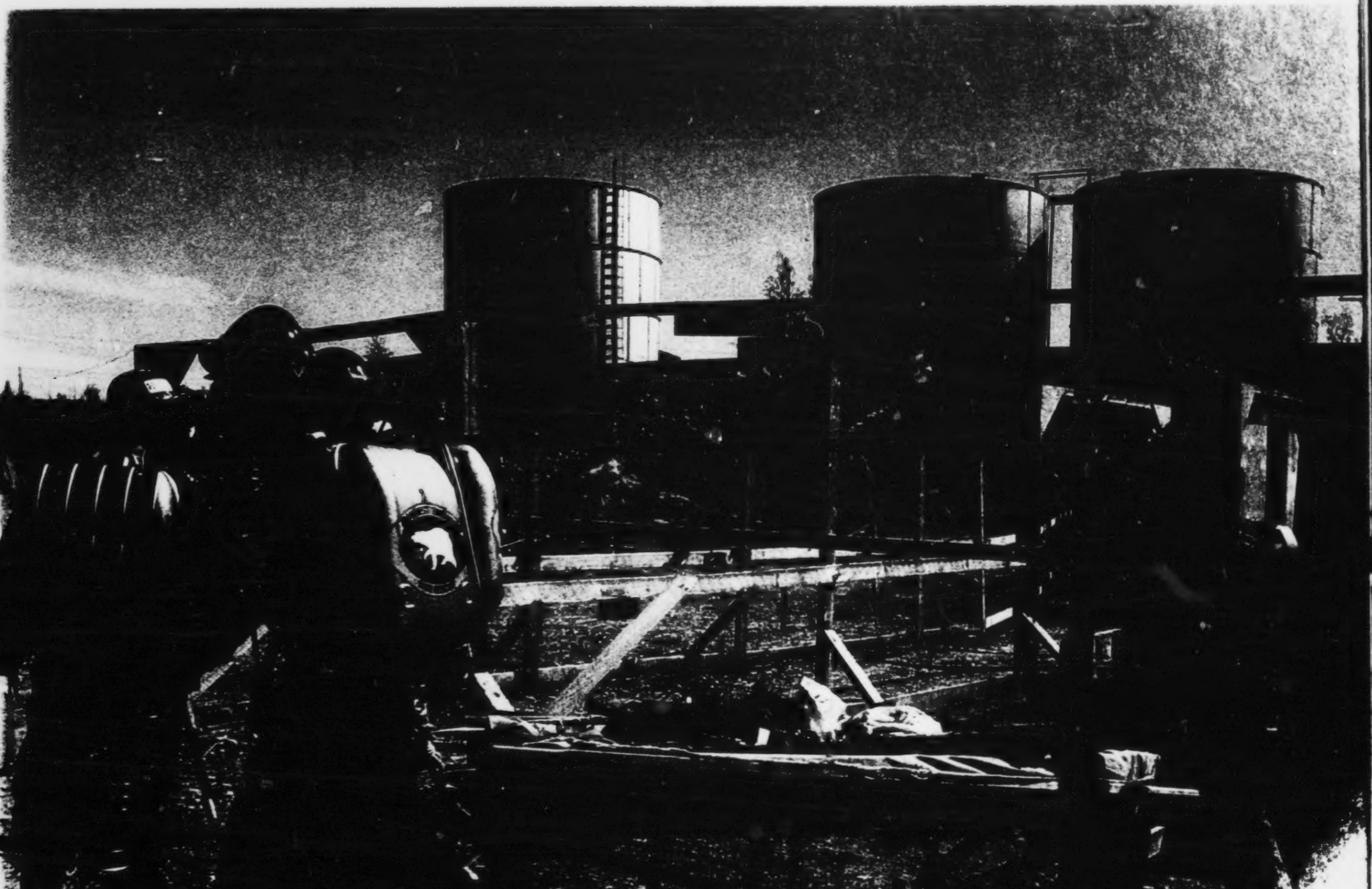
Safety Division

The safety division has responsibility for safety standards in a number of areas: fire, industrial, electrical/mechanical and occupational health and safety. Labour standards are also administered through this division.

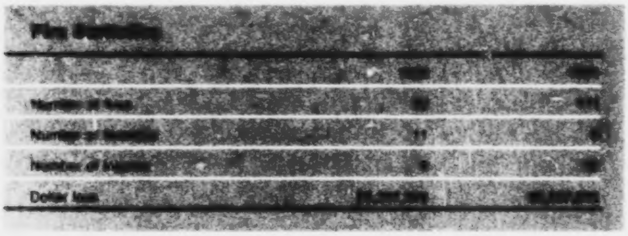
Fire Safety

In 1981 there was a reduction in the number of fatalities and property losses from the all-time high of 1980. Fires took the lives of three adults and three children.

Fire fighters from Fort Franklin familiarized themselves with new equipment during a settlement training session (left). Jobie Issigaitok discusses a hunting trip with RCMP Special Constable Simeonie Kainanuk, Nanisivik. Below mine rescue competitions are held in Yellowknife.



The following statistics cover the period January 1. 1981 to September 1, 1981:



One commercial fire in 1981 accounted for $2,500,000 of the total dollar loss.

There were 118 project reviews of new construction within the N.W.T., a slight decrease over the past year. Construction of two new fire halls began, with further structures planned.

The fire alarm alerting system for hamlets and settlements is currently being upgraded in all regions.

New fire protection vehicles and equipment were placed in three hamlets and reconditioned vehicles went to four other communities. Worn and unserviceable equipment was replaced.

Fire fighter training sessions were conducted throughout the N.W.T. with emphasis on the operation of new fire trucks and equipment. Sixty-three members of volunteer fire departments from 24 N.W.T. communities attended the annual seminar in Pine Point where new equipment was exhibited and training sessions held.

The success of N.W.T. fire protection services depends on the efforts and skills of fire chiefs and fire fighters, the majority of whom are volunteers. The reduction in fire loss is largely due to their efforts.

Occupational Health

The occupational health section in conjunction with the industrial safety section is drafting amendments to the industrial safety regulations. The draft will be distributed to industry in the coming year for comments and suggestions.

Current programs include: a review of hazardous chemical agents relating to different trades; an audio-metric testing program; a school safety/occupational health program; hazard identification and product warning distribution system.

The miners medical certificate system has been revised and updated. All mine workers in dust exposure operations must have a valid certificate filed with the registrar.

Industrial Safety

An increase in industrial activity throughout the western part of the Northwest Territories has created a rising accident rate. In order to deal with this, safety seminars, school safety programs and safety committee meetings are being increased.

Public service messages over C.B.C. television are used to convey safety methods and practices to the public, and information on safety is sent to schools, industrial businesses, community organizations and councils.

Safety inspections are carried out at work places and public safety areas. Accidents are investigated and corrective measures implemented in cooperation with employers and workers.

Mechanical/Electrical

The mechanical/electrical section implements the electrical protection and boiler and pressure vessel ordinances. This involves reviewing plans and designs to ensure conformity with codes and standards; examining and certifying persons and equipment. Installations are inspected and accidents and fires investigated.

In 1981 there were 3,140 registrations and 2,000 inspections under the boiler and pressure vessel ordinance. There were 1,181 permits registered and 2,070 inspections under the electrical ordinance.

An isolated community wireman program has been implemented with three people successfully completing the course.

Labour Services

The labour section receives and investigates complaints filed under the labour standards ordinance and the fair practices ordinance (human rights). In addition, the section administers the wages recovery and employment agencies ordinances.

The Labour Standards Board hears appeals from decisions of the labour standards officer and holds hearings and decides issues in cases of disputed wage claims.

Mining Inspection Services

The mining inspection division implements all provisions of the N.W.T. mining safety ordinance and mine safety rules through regular inspection of mines and consultation with management and workers. A review of the mining safety ordinance has been completed and amendments and revisions to the legislation are being prepared.

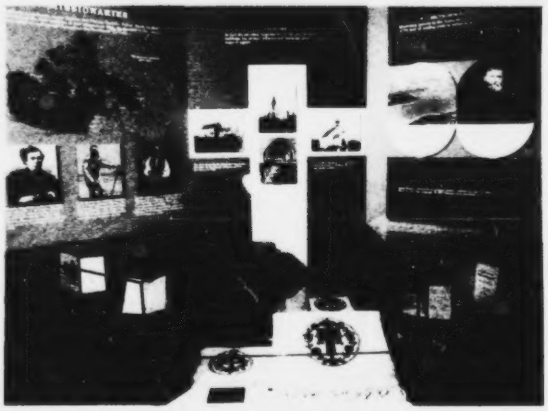
The mine rescue program is also being reviewed and additional equipment and personnel made available to ensure that mine rescue operations are adequate to deal with a rapidly growing industry.

Consumer Affairs

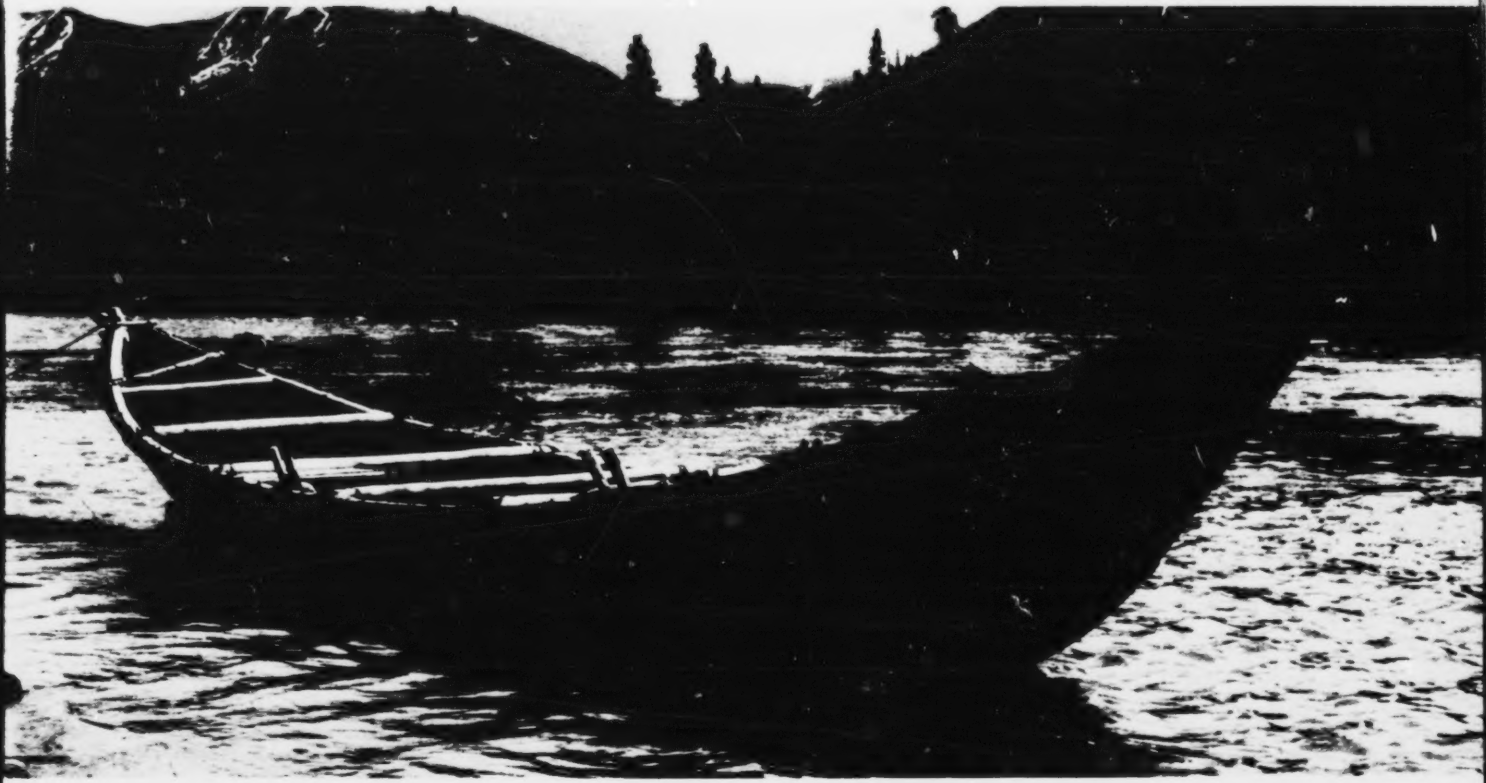
The consumer affairs office implements the consumer protection ordinance and the landlord and tenant ordinance by responding to enquiries and mediating in disputes. As well, the general public is provided with information on federal legislation on product labelling and advertising.

A review of policy on lottery licensing has now been completed and public input is being considered in formulating the new policy.

The licensing and regulation of vendors, direct sellers and collection agencies is controlled by this office. Enquiries and investigations into sales practises are conducted as required.



An exhibit on missionaries in the North at the Prince of Wales Heritage Centre features a portable wafer oven. A moose skin boat was built by residents of Fort Norman and launched on the Keele River before being turned over the Northern Heritage Centre.



Dr. Robert Janes inspects Kellett's cairn built in 1853 on Dealy Island.

Consumer Services

Motor Vehicles

A total of 1,113 people were road tested in 1981; of those tested 59% were successful. There were 19,652 drivers licenses issued, compared to 18,416 in the previous year.

There were 953 accidents reported. Eleven were fatal. There were 186 injuries and 756 accidents involved property damage.

Public awareness programs on seat belt and traffic safety have been introduced. Highway inspectors and weigh scale operators are being trained to play a role in implementing a transportation of dangerous goods program to ensure that appropriate vehicle safety standards are met.

Insurance, Professional and Business Licensing

Licensed insurance companies increased to 136 from the 124 companies licensed the previous year. Ninety-eight licences were issued to insurance agents, brokers, adjusters and salesmen authorizing the sale of life, accident, sickness and general insurance to N.W.T. residents.

A total of 325 licences were issued to professionals: doctors, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists and dental therapists practising in the N.W.T. A total of 640 business licences were issued to individuals and companies operating in unincorporated areas.

Vital Statistics

The registrar of vital statistics is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths occurring in the Northwest Territories, maintenance of the Treaty Indian registers for the 16 Territorial Indian bands and supervision of 50 sub-registrars throughout the Northwest Territories.

The vital statistics registry issued approximately 3,643 certificates of all types. A total of 1191 births, 267 marriages and 213 deaths were registered, and 164 adoptions and 33 change of names processed.

Library Services

Circulation from 30 service points increased to 122,742 during the 1980-81 year; most of the increase, and more than half of the total circulation, is accounted for by the younger users of library services.

The request system supplied 2,648 items to borrowers. Among the requests met were 170 obtained through inter-library loan from outside the Territories. This was facilitated by the inter-library loan agreement between Alberta and the N.W.T.

An effort has been made to update the reference material available to member libraries and new items containing current information are being put to good use.

An art contest for children up to grade 7, jointly sponsored by library services and the Pi Beta Phi women's fraternity, with the theme "My Life in the North", drew 625 entries.

A welcome donation of $10,000 was made to library services by the Garfield Weston Foundation. These funds were used to purchase additional titles for the growing cassette collection as well as print materials.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

During the last year, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre had over 24,000 visitors from all parts of the Northwest Territories and Canada, and from as far away as Japan, Australia and Africa.

The archives of the Northern Heritage Centre serves as the official repository for documents pertaining to the history of the Northwest Territories. The archives has been concentrating on making its resources more accessible to the public.

Over 1,000 artifacts, specimens and works of art were added to the permanent collections. These were primarily in fine and decorative arts and ethnology. Included was a collection of ivory miniatures featured in a C.B.C. North production and a moose-skin boat featured in a film produced by the Native Communications Society.

Renovations to the north end of the building will enable the centre to host major exhibitions from other institutions in an environmentally-controlled area.

Fourteen temporary exhibits were presented, ranging from the history of mining in the Northwest Territories, developed in conjunction with the N.W.T. chamber of mines, to "Spirits of Earth and Water: Ancient Eskimo Culture of Newfoundland and Labrador", sponsored by the National Museums of Canada. In celebration of the International Year of Disabled Persons, an exhibit was hosted in co-operation with the N.W.T. Council for the Disabled.

Special events for schools and the general public included the third year of the lecture series, with speakers on natural and human history topics focusing on the N.W.T., and open-house celebrations for National Heritage Day. The heritage centre continued to provide space for community groups to present cultural, educational and scientific programs and exhibits.

A museums advisory service with a full-time museums advisor has been established to promote high standards and to make available professional expertise from the heritage centre to community museums, historical societies and heritage groups of the Territories. Help has ranged from technical planning advice for the Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum Society in Frobisher Bay to a workshop of museum cataloguing methods held in Holman. At the request of the Inuit Cultural Institute, staff have been involved in the planning committee for an Inuit museum.

Five archaeology rescue projects were co-ordinated and funded in 1981 at Contwoyto Lake, Fort Franklin, Rankin Inlet, Gjoa Haven and Repulse Bay. The centre undertook research and restoration at Kellett's Storehouse on Dealy Island, an ongoing project. Two research projects were sponsored – the first, an inventory of 19th and 20th century archaeological sites in the High Arctic; the second, a survey of sites on the islands in the eastern portion of Hudson Bay by an Inuit archaeologist.

Economic Development and Tourism

The Honourable Tom Butters
Minister of Economic Development and Tourism
Minister of Finance

Minister's Report

Since assuming responsibility for the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in January, 1981, Tom Butters has increased services to private business and made considerable progress toward the complete privatization of government-owned enterprises.

As minister responsible for manpower development, Mr. Butters participated in a multi-lateral forum of federal and provincial ministers. This has involved federal-provincial ministers' conferences, as well as meetings with western counterparts to develop a strategy for increasing provincial/territorial participation in manpower programs.

With a view to improving job equality for women, Mr. Butters sent delegates to a conference on women in non-traditional trades and appointed the first women to the apprentice's and tradesmen's qualifications board. He also has proposed legislative amendments which would streamline and modernize the work of that board.

During 1981, the minister travelled to promote and develop the tourism industry in the N.W.T., including a visit to Great Britain. After a tour of the Canol Road, he called for development of the Canol as a national heritage road.

Mr. Butters supported a more locally-based tourism industry, leading to new Territorial Government aid for the creation of community tourism development strategies in the Eastern Arctic. The tourism zone approach continued with zone associations established for the Yellowknife area, south of Great Slave Lake, the Keewatin and the Mackenzie Delta.

Regarding parks policy, improvements were made in achieving equal status with the provinces. This was evidenced by Federal Government acceptance of Territorial Government terms and conditions for creation of a new national park on Ellesmere Island.

Mr. Butters concluded socio-economic agreements for a number of resource development projects taking place in the Territories. These include Cominco's Polaris Mine and Echo Bay Mines' Lupin project. All other non-renewable resource development projects, planned or underway, are expected to fall under such agreements.

To enable the people of the N.W.T. to realize the maximum benefits possible from the Norman Wells pipeline and oil field development, Mr. Butters worked to ensure that the Federal Government transfers adequate contingency funds to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

In the area of cost-shared agreements, the minister was actively involved in negotiations towards a new comprehensive subsidiary agreement under the general development agreement, and he was also involved in developing resource-revenue sharing mechanisms with the Federal Government.

Commerce

The commerce division includes five services: small business development, co-op development, commercial enterprise operation, marketing and financial services. It is responsible for advocating, stimulating and supporting entrepreneurial activities in the N.W.T.

Small Business Development

The government provides technical assistance in business and financial management, marketing, and training to new and existing businesses. It also provides limited financial assistance to businesses experiencing financial difficulties and to community groups for pre-investment studies and core funding purposes.

Guidelines acceptable to resource developers were prepared which assure that local businesses, when competitive, have the opportunity to participate in spin-off economic activities. Information booklets in English and Inuktitut were published on: how to establish a business; how to complete a financial proposal; industrial and business policy; and economic programs and services available in the N.W.T.

Renewable Resources Development

Technical assistance and financial support was provided to the lumber and fishing industries and to the expanding country foods program. Membership was retained in related industry associations such as the N.W.T. Lumbermen's Association (grade stamp agency) and the Great Slave Lake Fishery Advisory Committee; organizations which are committed to the perpetuation of viable business in their sectors.

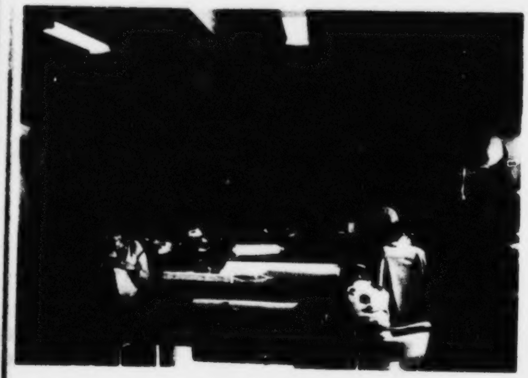
Arts and Crafts

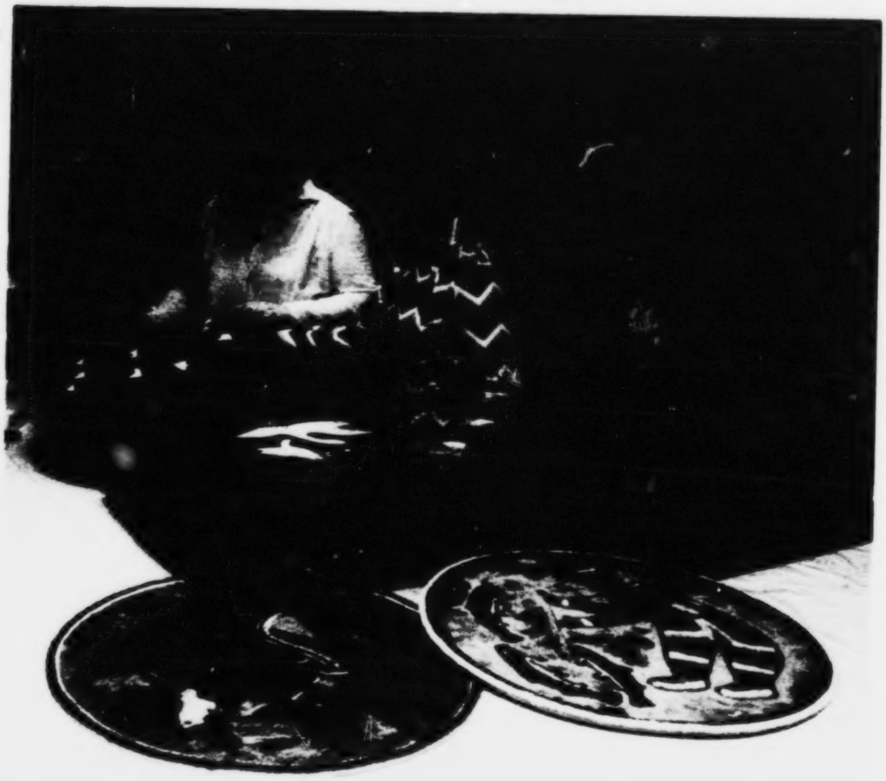
During the year, technical advice was provided to arts and crafts enterprises in the regions and assistance was given to both the N.W.T. Arts and Crafts Council and the arts and crafts program of the Native Women's Association. In the latter case, funds were provided to conduct two training workshops and also to finance inventories.

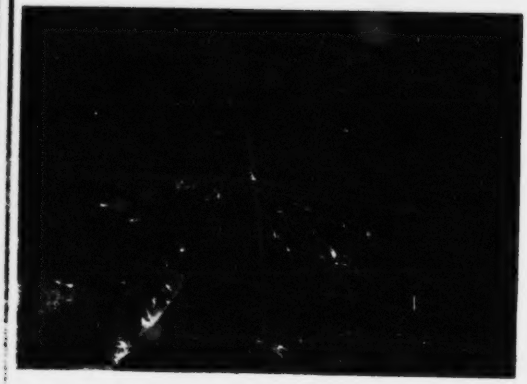
The biographical project which provides information about artists to marketing agencies, galleries and collectors, completed studies of the communities of Lake Harbour and Coppermine. The results indicate a significant increase in the number of people engaged in carving.

Information and assistance was provided to southern galleries exhibiting the work of northern artists – most

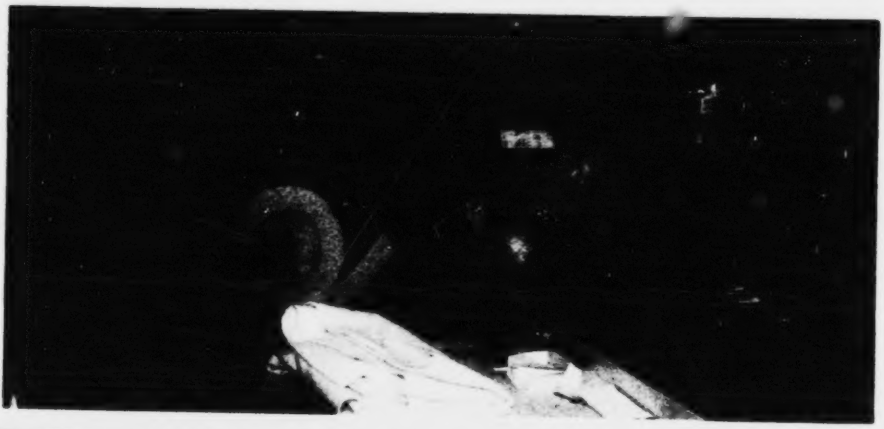
Carvings from Sanikiluaq are gaining recognition for their quality. Wall hangings and place-mats are popular items from the Holman Island co-operative. Couched tapestries made in Pelly Bay make use of musk-ox wool and other natural materials.

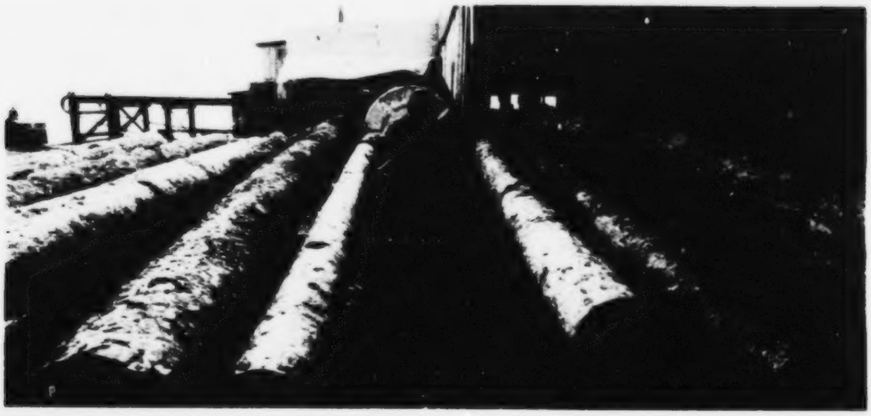






Muktuk is packaged for sale at the Frobisher Bay country food store. Hudson's Bay retail stores operate in communities across the N.W.T., including Spence Bay.





Local timber is processed into lumber at the Slave River Sawmill, Fort Resolution

Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs John Munro met with Economic Development minister Tom Butters, MLA Nellie Cournoyea and members of Beaufort Sea Advisory Committee in Inuvik.

The small business loan fund board held one of its meetings in Tuktoyaktuk.

notably the Winnipeg Art Gallery which exhibited the work of Rankin Inlet artists and the newly opened Restigouche Art Gallery in New Brunswick.

Financial Services

The Northwest Territories Eskimo loan fund and the small business loans and guarantees fund are administered by the financial services section, as well as the Territorial Government portion of the Special A.R.D.A. program under the joint Federal/Territorial agreement.

During the year 1980-81, six meetings of the Eskimo loan board were held, resulting in 36 loans being approved totalling $1,897,000. One meeting was held jointly with a Special A.R.D.A. meeting in Frobisher Bay in September, 1980.

Seven meetings of the small business loans and guarantees board were held, all in Yellowknife. Fifteen loans were approved totalling $592,000, as well as 36 loan guarantees with a total value of $495,000.

Five Special A.R.D.A. meetings were held with 69 approvals totalling $2,461,000.

The financial services operation is constantly adjusting its program to keep up with the changing needs of the clients. During the year greater use was made of Canadian Executive Service Overseas people to assist businesses experiencing technical, financial or management difficulties. Retired businessmen and executives of southern companies spend up to four months with a client providing day-to-day guidance to overcome business difficulties.

A number of funding requests in excess of the loan limit have been received and processed where possible, on a joint venture basis with the Federal Business Development Bank. This arrangement, in effect for the past three years, is working well.

Co-operatives

The co-operative system in the N.W.T. continues to grow. Sales and other revenues totalled $20,328,925. A net savings of $836,620 was realized. Membership for the 40 operating co-operatives grew to 4,493, and permanent employment increased to 351 positions with total direct wages and benefits exceeding $3,500,000. In addition, it is estimated that as many as 1,500 residents benefit indirectly from co-operatives through the sale of arts and crafts, renewable resources and other related activities.

The Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation continues its predominant role by providing merchandise and services to its member co-operatives. With financial support from the Government of the N.W.T. and the Government of Canada, the federation provides operational support, staff training and board development, accounting and auditing services, and assistance with individual problems.

Approval was given to the amalgamation of the Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation and Canadian Arctic Producers Co-operatives in 1981. Formal completion of the amalgamation is scheduled to occur in 1982.

In September, the federation opened a Northern Images store in Edmonton. This is the first attempt by the co-operative system to market arts and crafts products directly to the consumer south of the 60th parallel.

Commercial Enterprises and Marketing

The department continued its efforts to privatize government operated enterprises. All enterprises were advertised for privatization by sale, operation contracts or other means that would be acceptable to the Government of the N.W.T. Proposals received are under review by the department at headquarters and at the regions involved. Each project is being dealt with on an individual basis. The objective is to privatize enterprises that lend themselves to this process within two years.

As a first step in privatization, the central warehouse in Yellowknife has completed the sale of all merchandise and the government's central marketing agency has been discontinued. Until privatization is complete, marketing of products produced at the enterprises will be carried out by sales to traditional customers in the north and through established agents in the south.

Manpower Development

The manpower development division provides a focal point on employment, industrial training, apprenticeship and related support programs for Northerners in business and industry.

Under a training-on-the-job employment program, the Territorial Government, the trainee and the employer contract for practical employment and skill training. The program is effective in creating employment in many businesses as well as in industry such as mining.

The short term employment program (S.T.E.P.) is the Territorial Government's job creation program, aimed at areas with limited wage employment opportunities. Under the supervision of the regions, S.T.E.P. continues to provide employment for more than 4,000 man weeks of work.

The petroleum and mining industries work with the division in developing methods to train and employ northern labour. In-house training programs in a wide variety of jobs are available and used. During the year, the division negotiated with new mines and major oil companies to use northern manpower as a matter of policy.

The computerized Territorial employment record and information system (T.E.R.I.S.) provides immediate and accurate identification of skilled or semi-skilled workers for employers. Personal profiles are stored in the system and information is available upon request to employers seeking manpower in the north.

The apprenticeship program continued to develop skilled tradesmen for northern industry through a combination of on-the-job and in-school training. Apprentices learn the skills of their trade on-the-job through their employer supplemented by government sponsored technical courses.

As of August 1981, there were 612 trainees in the designated trades across the Northwest Territories.

The scenic beauty of the Northwest Territories is depicted with a view of the Keele River in the Mackenzie Mountain area and the community and surrounding landscape of Grise Fiord in the High Arctic.

Campground construction was completed along the Dempster Highway for travelling tourists.

Of these, approximately 100 were employed by the Territorial Government.

The number of apprentices completing their training and obtaining certification as journeymen was 127, and of these 97 also obtained interprovincial qualification under the "red seal" program.

Under the tradesmen's qualification program, 86 tradesmen obtained journeyman certification, with 10 of these also qualifying for the interprovincial standard "red seal".

Over the past year there has been an increase in the number of technical training programs for apprentices delivered in the Northwest Territories. Technical training is now delivered in carpentry, housing maintenance serviceman, heavy duty operator, motor vehicle mechanics, electrical, oil burner and industrial warehousing.

Tourism

The division of tourism and parks was re-organized into three sections: operations, program development and promotion.

Nine major tourism and park projects were undertaken in 1981, ranging in scope from park construction to assessing the feasibility of community-based tourism in the Eastern Arctic. Construction of two major campgrounds along the Dempster Highway was completed, and construction began on a new park on the Liard Highway.

There was a dramatic increase in campground and park usage in 1981, reflected in a 50% increase in revenue collections. The forest fire problem in the southern Mackenzie resulted in some fire damage at several Territorial parks.

For the fourth year in a row, TravelArctic promotions drew increased numbers of tourist inquiries. By August 1981, the year's total was 46,000, an increase of 73% over the same period in 1980. Literature requests from the travel trade as well as federal and provincial tourist agencies were also up substantially, resulting in the need for a large reprint of the 1981 Explorers' Guide and the N.W.T. travel map.

Public interest in Arctic holidays was reflected in the growing number of fly-in and bus tour packages offered. Many hotel and lodge operators report that business was up considerably over the previous year. For the first time, comprehensive surveys of visitors travelling by car and plane were undertaken. Data such as travel patterns, numbers of visitors, and expenditure habits will be collected through the surveys.

Mordecai Richler was among a number of authors who were assisted by departmental staff in their search for northern stories. The Northwest Territories received far more publicity than ever before through articles in the Globe and Mail, Toronto Star, Field and Stream, Readers Digest, F[illegible] Fisherman, and other magazines.

The western Arctic visitors association and the big river country zone association both played an active role in promoting tourism within the Inuvik and Fort Smith regions. The Keewatin chamber of commerce participated in several successful activities throughout the year.

Information centres at the 60th parallel and the Dempster Highway reported that activities were very brisk at times. The 60th parallel centre reported a 100% increase in the number of tourists signing the guest book. The Dempster Highway centre near Fort McPherson opened on schedule.

Planning and Resource Development

The planning and resource development division is responsible for initiating economic development plans and suggesting policy for equitable distribution of economic gains in the Northwest Territories.

The economic planning secretariat is responsible for researching, developing and finally recommending medium to long-term development strategies that would encourage balanced growth of industrial and traditional sectors. New and existing departmental programs and policies are reviewed and evaluated to assure that they meet the government's objectives.

The mineral and petroleum resource section carried out discussions with Echo Bay Mines, Panarctic Oils, Esso Resources, Dome Petroleum, Cominco, Cullaton Lake Mines, and Cadillac Explorations. This lead to the development of memoranda of understanding and the signing of socio-economic agreements.

In future, emphasis will be placed on monitoring and evaluating exploration and other new developments to identify additional opportunities for northern residents.

The general development agreement section administers the general development agreement (GDA) which is largely financed by the federal government. About $2,000,000 was approved in 1981 under the GDA. Only half of this amount was actually disbursed. Negotiations were underway to sign a new GDA which would be considerably wider in scope both financially and by socio-economic projects.

Hire North is a vehicle, funded by the federal government but administered by the Government of the N.W.T., used to provide training, employment and business opportunities for northerners in trades and occupations associated with highway construction and maintenance.

Hire North is constructing a section of the Liard Highway according to designed specifications.

During 1981 training opportunities were provided to 33 heavy equipment operators, five heavy duty mechanics, three parts men, one bookkeeper, one cook, one clerk and two grade foremen. There were 130,940 training hours, 22 percent of total employment. About 80 percent of the work force were northern residents of Dene ancestry. Employment during 1981 reached 240 as compared to 300 in 1980. The reduction was due to completion of the scheduled right-of-way clearing contract.

Finance

Minister's Report

Tom Butters became the first Minister of Finance of the Government of the Northwest Territories on January 5, 1981. As Minister of Finance and deputy chairman of the Financial Management Board, he actively pursued new directions in the financial arrangements of the Northwest Territories with the Government of Canada.

Formal presentations were made to the Government of Canada's standing committee on Indian affairs and northern development. This was the first time that the Government of the Northwest Territories had the opportunity to respond to the committee's review of its budget. A presentation was made to the parliamentary task force on federal/provincial fiscal arrangements. The final report recognized that a longer term formula financing approach would achieve better results.

Mr. Butters has promoted the concept of fiscal accountability and restraint in government and has directed the Department of Finance to develop new revenue and taxation alternatives. At the same time, he has lobbied federally for tax relief for Northerners and for recognition of resource revenues and tax revenues by non-residents in a taxation year.

The minister also took an active part in inter-governmental committee of finance discussions, with a view to developing a government-to-government relationship and promoting new fiscal arrangements for the Territories. He participated in federal/territorial financial negotiations and met with the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs on several occasions to discuss financial requirements.

Treasury

The treasury division is responsible for the collection, management, control and reporting of all revenues for the government; fiscal and economic planning, including the development of tax policies, borrowings, investments and cash management; control of government assets, insurance and risk management.

During the past year, emphasis was placed on maximizing sources and collection of revenues.

During 1982, emphasis will be placed on fiscal and economic planning to maximize revenue in taxation areas, development of risk management programs and asset controls.

Comptrollership

The comptrollership division is responsible for the preparation of financial management information including the Territorial accounts; for developing, co-ordinating and implementing financial policies and procedures, which provide for the effective control and reporting of all government expenditures and for payment of all government employees in a timely manner.

During the past year, the division concentrated on implementing a new financial system including systems, procedures and training programs.

During 1982, emphasis will be given to establishing effective financial controls and development of training programs for government financial officers.

Administration

The administration division is responsible for the overall direction and co-ordination of the finance department. The division provides advice and guidance on financial matters and provides administration support to the Financial Management Secretariat. It provides departmental services relating to personnel administration and financial control.

Financial Management Secretariat

The Financial Management Secretariat is a central agency of the government, providing advice and support services to the Financial Management Board, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee.

The secretariat is responsible for the planning, coordination, analysis and consolidation of the operating budget of the Government of the Northwest Territories and other budget information for the Legislative Assembly.

The secretariat also provides working support for the government's participation in inter-governmental financial negotiations.

During 1981, responsibility for performing financial analysis of capital budget submissions was transferred to the secretariat. A Financial Management Board handbook was also completed in 1981.

The secretariat has supported the concept of government administrative accountability and in 1982 will co-ordinate the development of indicators of performance for the government accountability-based budgeting system.

Government of the Northwest Territories 1981-82 Revenue and Recoveries (Estimated)

Revenue		
Operating Grant	**.55**	(.51)
Capital Grant	**.20**	(.20)
Cost Shared Programs	**.09**	(.11)
Income Taxes	**.07**	(.08)
Sale of Services	**.03**	(.04)
Liquor Sales	**.02**	(.02)
Taxes	**.02**	(.02)
License and Fees	**.01**	(.01)
Interest Collected	**.01**	(.01)

Government of the Northwest Territories 1981-82 Operations and Maintenance and Capital Expenditures (Estimated)

Expenditure		
Administrative Services	**.20**	(.21)
Capital Expenditures	**.18**	(.17)
Public Works	**.19**	(.20)
Education	**.15**	(.15)
Health	**.08**	(.08)
Social Development	**.07**	(.07)
Local Government	**.07**	(.06)
Economic Development	**.04**	(.04)
Renewable Resources	**.02**	(.02)

( ) 1980-81 Actual Figures for Comparative Purposes

The Council of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

I have examined the accounts and financial transactions of the Government of the Northwest Territories for the year ended March 31, 1981. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities gives a true and fair view of the affairs of the Territories at March 31, 1981 and the statements of revenue and expenditure, surplus and changes in financial position give a true and fair view of revenue and expenditure and changes in position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come under my notice have been within the statutory powers of the Territories.

Kenneth M. Dye, F.C.A.
Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Ontario
September 18, 1981

Government of the Northwest Territories

	1981	1980
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Revenue		
Operations and Maintenance		
Revenue and Recoveries		
Income taxes	**23,857**	23,814
Taxes — fuel and other	**8,241**	7,032
Liquor Control System (net profit excluding salaries)	**7,398**	6,611
Interest — investments	**5,221**	2,803
Housing rental recoveries	**4,644**	4,488
Economic Development projects	**3,674**	3,009
Sundry revenue	**2,566**	1,004
Licences and fees	**2,022**	1,732
Interest — loans to municipalities and school districts	**1,445**	1,064
Rental of buildings and equipment	**1,269**	941
Heating, fuel, water and power	**898**	734
Recovery of prior years' expenditures	**856**	469
Sale of land and capital assets	**834**	444
Board and lodging and sale of food	**445**	329
Interest — small business loans	**302**	304
	$ 63,672	$ 54,778
Recoveries under agreements with Canada		
Health	**15,259**	13,603
Social Services	**8,540**	7,150
Public Works	**7,952**	7,301
Education	**5,976**	4,197
Justice and Public Services	**560**	374
Economic Development	**380**	291
Government Services	**234**	—
Renewable Resources	**190**	—
Executive	**23**	59
Local Government	**18**	—
	$ 39,132	$ 32,975
Grants from Canada		
Operating (Note 11)	**157,217**	149,135
Small business loans and guarantees fund	**541**	1,000
	$157,758	$150,135
Capital		
Grants from Canada	**59,463**	54,815
Other Recoveries		
Projects for Canada and Others	**15,002**	15,409
	$335,027	$308,112

	1981	1980
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Expenditure		
Operations and maintenance		
Education	**46,258**	42,933
Public Works	**43,373**	45,211
Executive	**29,933**	22,016
Health	**26,429**	25,130
Social Services	**22,187**	18,149
Local Government	**20,799**	19,184
Economic Development and Tourism	**13,465**	13,161
Justice and Public Services	**12,911**	11,920
Highways	**9,173**	8,710
Personnel	**9,084**	8,234
Government Services	**7,956**	8,814
Renewable Resources	**5,589**	4,922
Finance	**3,571**	3,479
Clerk of the Council	**1,959**	998
Information	**1,668**	1,708
Interest on Loans from Canada	**1,660**	1,492
Liquor Control System — Salaries	**625**	582
Financial Management Secretariat	**432**	411
	$257,072	$237,054
Capital		
Grants and acquisition of capital assets	**55,055**	49,863
Other Expenditures		
Projects of Canada and Others	**15,002**	15,409
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year	**7,898**	5,786
	$335,027	308,112

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

Territorial Treasurer

Eric L. Nielsen

Deputy Minister of Finance

Government of the Northwest Territories

	1981	1980
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Assets		
Current		
Cash and short-term investments	**$ 17,554**	$ 7,138
Accounts receivable (Notes 2 and 3)	**25,926**	20,257
Inventories	**15,217**	12,842
Short-term loans to N.W.T. Housing Corporation	**—**	2,842
Current portion of long-term receivables (Note 4)	**2,639**	1,982
	$ 61,336	$ 45,061
Small Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 5)	**2,943**	2,967
Long-term receivables		
Loans to municipalities and school districts (Note 6)	**14,477**	15,546
Other loans	**149**	165
	$ 14,626	$ 15,711
Fixed Assets (nominal value of one dollar)	**—**	—
	$ 78,905	$ 63,739
Trust Assets	**1,683**	1,595
	$ 80,588	$ 65,334

	1981	1980
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable (Note 12)	**$ 17,057**	$ 13,327
Other liabilities	**7,636**	3,436
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 10)	**1,649**	1,187
Unapplied balances of advances from Canada and others	**828**	301
	$ 27,170	$ 18,251
Long-Term payable		
Due to Canada (Note 7)	**1,415**	2,625
Long-term debt		
Loans from Canada (Note 8)	**16,071**	121,557
Loans from Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation (Note 9)	**1,352**	1,461
	$ 17,423	$123,018
Surplus (deficit)	**32,897**	(80,155)
	$ 78,905	$ 63,739
Trust liabilities	**1,683**	1,595
	$ 80,588	$ 65,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

Territorial Treasurer

Deputy Minister of Finance

Government of the Northwest Territories

	1981	1980
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Deficit at beginning of the year	**$(80,155)**	$(85,941)
Excess of revenue over expenditure for the year	**7,898**	5,786
	(72,257)	(80,155)
s from Canada written-off (Note 8)	**105,154**	—
Surplus (deficit) at end of the year	**$ 32,897**	$ (80,155)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with section 23 of the Northwest Territories Act and section 33 of the Financial Administration Ordinance, and include the accounts of the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System. The accounts of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) have not been consolidated and have been reported upon separately.

Basis of accounting

The accounts are maintained on a modified cash basis with revenues and expenditures being recorded as cash is received and as disbursements are made during the fiscal year, except as noted below.

Revolving fund accounts

The accounts for revolving fund operations are maintained on an accrual basis. At the year-end the assets and liabilities of these funds are reflected in the accounts of the Government as are any profits or losses.

Expenditure recoveries

Expenditures are recovered from the Government of Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements, and also under specific agreements with non-consolidated agencies of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The amounts are recorded as recoverable of the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Projects for Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for the Government of Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Expenditures are recorded as recovered from the advances in the year that the expenditures are incurred. Any unapplied portions of the advances are recorded as liabilities, and amounts in excess of advances are recorded as accounts receivable.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost and consist primarily of bulk fuel products, liquor and finished arts and crafts products. Other materials and supplies are charged to operations at the time of acquisition.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, ferries, buildings, public works, land, equipment, and vehicles are charged to expenditure at the time of acquisition and construction. These assets are shown on the statement of assets and liabilities at a nominal value of $1.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable for goods received and services rendered prior to March 31, for which payment was made during the month of April are recorded as expenditure of the fiscal year.

Grants from Canada

Operating and capital grants are negotiated annually with the Government of Canada. The amounts are payable in monthly instalments and are recorded as revenue when received. The operating grant is net of the estimated income taxes and estimated Established Programs Financing contributions payable for the fiscal year. Periodic adjustments to the latter two items are recorded in the year that they become known.

Recognition of income or loss of Liquor Control System and Territorial corporations

The net income of the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System for the fiscal year, calculated on an accrual basis, is reflected in the accounts of the Government.

The net expense of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is reflected in the accounts of the Government to the extent of grants and contributions paid.

The income of the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) is retained in the Compensation Fund administered by the Board to cover future claims costs and is not therefore reflected in the accounts of the Government.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities include amounts held for third parties as a result of contractual or statutory obligations. Specific examples include payroll deductions, contractors' holdbacks and agents' commissions payable.

Trust assets

Trust assets in respect of funds under administration by the Public Administrator and the Supreme Court comprise mainly cash and term-deposits, investments at cost and real estate at assessed value for tax purposes. Assets other than cash are recorded at a nominal value of $1.

Accounts receivable consist of:

	March 31 1981	March 31 1980
Due from Canada	**$16,013,000**	$ 6,930,000
Revolving Fund receivables:		
Petroleum, oil and lubricants	**8,926,000**	8,038,000
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	**1,711,000**	—
	7,215,000	8,038,000
Other	**1,040,000**	902,000
	8,255,000	8,940,000
Due from the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	**919,000**	3,227,000
Other	**739,000**	1,160,000
	$25,926,000	$20,257,000

An allowance has been provided for doubtful accounts receivable of $1,711,000 in the Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (P.O.L.) Revolving Fund. No allowance has been set up for other doubtful accounts totalling $93,000 ($147,000 in 1980 including $100,000 for P.O.L.). Before the doubtful accounts totalling $1,804,000 can be deleted from the accounts, approval of the Commissioner or Commissioner in Council is required.

In addition to the amounts shown on the financial statements, $5,374,000 (1980 - $4,963,000) of invoiced receivables are maintained on a memorandum basis and, in accordance with accounting policy, will be recognized as revenue when collected. Included in these memorandum receivables are amounts totalling approximately $54,000 (1980 - $72,000) for which collection is considered doubtful. Approval of the Commissioner or the Commissioner in Council is required to effect deletion of these accounts.

Principal loan repayments comprise:

	March 31 1981	March 31 1980
Loans to municipalities and school districts	**$2,625,000**	$1,968,[illegible]
Other loans	**15,000**	14,[illegible]
	$2,639,000	$1,9[illegible]

The Northwest Territories small business loans program is operated under the authority of the Small Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance which established a ceiling of $5,0[illegible] for loan fund operations.

Loans outstanding at March 31, 1981 comprise principal of $2,943,000, (1980 - $2,967,000) and accrued interest of $150,000 (1980 - $125,000) for a total of $3,093,000 (1980 - $3,092,000) of which $175,000 (1980 - $311,000) is considered to be of doubtful collectibility. Commissioner or Commissioner in Council approval is required to effect deletion of this amount from the accounts.

The balance of loans outstanding are receivable in varying annual amounts to the year 2005 and bear interest at rates between 5¼% and 13¼%.

The Financial Agreement with Canada provides for the operating grant payable by Canada to be adjusted should the actual amounts remitted by Canada for income tax collections and Established Programs Financing (E.P.F.) contributions be less or more than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant of any fiscal year. Accordingly, the following amounts are due to or from Canada:

	March 31 1981	March 31 1980
Due to Canada for overpayment of income tax collections related to operating grant for:		
1980	**$2,302,000**	$2,625,000
1981	**486,000**	—
	2,788,000	2,625,000
Due from Canada for shortfall of EPF contributions related to 1981 operating grant	**1,373,000**	—
	$1,415,000	$2,625,000

The overpayment related to income tax collections is to be deducted from monthly instalments of the operating grant on or before July 31, 1982. The underpayment of EPF contributions is to be paid on or before October 31, 1983.

Loans from Canada represent borrowings, the proceeds from which were loaned to municipalities, school districts and other third parties. The loans are repayable in varying annual amounts to the year 2002 and carry interest rates which vary from 5$\frac{9}{16}$% to [illegible].

Estimated principal repayment and interest requirements for the next five years are as follows:

1982	$2,764,000
1983	2,747,000
1984	2,664,000
1985	2,172,000
1986	2,134,000

The Adjustment of Accounts Act (Canada) authorized the Federal Government to write off certain loans effective March 31, 1981 which had been made to the Territories in prior years to finance capital projects. Accordingly, loans totalling $35,154,000 have been deleted from the accounts of the Territories at that date.

Borrowings from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation were used to assist in the financing of townsite development at Nanisivik. The loans are repayable in varying annual amounts to the year 1990 and bear interest at rates between 9⅝% and 9¾%.

Principal loan repayments payable within one year include:

	March 31 1981	March 31 1980
Loans from Canada	**$1,541,000**	$1,089,000
Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	**108,000**	98,000
	$1,649,000	$1,187,000

Operating grants from Canada include the following:

	1981	1980
Grants received per Financial Agreement with Canada	**$155,542,000**	$147,876,000
Additional grant for increased utility costs	**—**	3,884,000
Additional grant to cover revised estimates of 1978 income tax	**465,000**	—
	$156,007,000	$151,760,000
Adjustments to operating grant related to income tax collections and EPF contributions paid by Canada	**1,210,000**	(2,625,000)
	$157,217,000	$149,135,000

Expenditures of approximately $1,616,000 (1980 – $2,079,000) were incurred by the Government of the Northwest Territories during the current fiscal year but were not paid by the April closing date and, in accordance with accounting policy, were not reflected in the financial statements.

Pursuant to section 19(2) of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance, the Government is required to make a grant, from funds appropriated for that purpose, equal to the deficit of the Corporation. At December 31, 1980 the Corporation had an accumulated deficit of $5,773,000. The portion accumulated to December 31, 1979 amounting to $4,510,000 was provided for by a 1980-81 Supplementary Estimates item and charged to expenditures of the Government in 1980-81. The remaining $1,263,000 accumulated in the year to December 31, 1980 will be covered by an item to be included in the 1981-82 Supplementary Estimates of the Government.

Contributions are made by the Government of the Northwest Territories and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation and Supplementary Retirement Benefits Accounts of the Federal Government. The liability of the Government of the Northwest Territories with respect to pensions is satisfied by its matching contributions. Any liability for actuarial deficiencies in the Public Service Superannuation and Supplementary Retirement Benefits Accounts is assumed by the Federal Government.

The Government of the Northwest Territories leases office space and staff accommodation under the terms of long-term contracts. Rental payments for which the Government is committed over the next five years are as follows:

1982	$ 9,879,000
1983	8,361,000
1984	7,874,000
1985	7,272,000
1986	7,130,000
	$40,516,000

The Government of the Northwest Territories has guaranteed the following:

Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$62,402,000
Loans by chartered banks to commercial fishermen	66,000
Loans by chartered banks to commercial business	566,000

Pending and threatened litigation may involve the Government in potential losses of about $750,000.

Comparative figures on the statement of revenue and expenditure for the 1980 fiscal year have been restated to conform with 1981 presentation because of the transfer of responsibilities and establishment of new government departments.

On April 7, 1981 the Government received a contribution of $4,206,000 from Canada to cover extraordinary fuel and electrical costs which, in accordance with accounting policy, will be recorded as revenue in 1982.

Social Services

The Honourable
Arnold McCallum
Minister of Social Services
Minister of Health

Minister's Report

As Minister of Social Services during the Year of the Disabled, Arnold McCallum was a motivating force in continued efforts to identify and deal with problems of the handicapped. In other areas of social services, achievements included the signing of a devolution agreement between the Town of Frobisher Bay and the Territorial Government; opening of a new minimum security community correctional centre; and completion of a study of the Baffin Correctional Centre.

The Year of the Disabled saw initiatives undertaken in the Baffin and Inuvik regions to identify problems of the handicapped and solutions. The results of these efforts fostered development of programs and services in this area. In recognition of the growing needs of the handicapped to develop basic coping and life skills, Mr. McCallum opened a group home in Yellowknife for mentally handicapped adults. In addition, the department supported awareness advertising developed by the N.W.T. Council for Disabled Persons for use on the CBC northern television service.

A major step in the devolution of responsibility for delivery of social services occurred with the signing of a devolution agreement between the town of Frobisher Bay and the Territorial Government. A transfer of funds to the town was approved by Mr. McCallum to provide for program delivery in child welfare, community correction, financial assistance, and other support services to families, the aged and handicapped. The department encourages and supports the pursuit of arrangements with other communities who may wish to undertake such responsibilities.

The minister officially opened the new South Mackenzie Correctional Centre in Hay River in June. Design of the centre and its inmate programs permit inmates to provide services to the community during their sentence.

Mr. McCallum authorized a study of the Baffin Correctional Centre, which was undertaken in co-operation with the federal government's social research division. The recommendations of the study are being considered in planning future correctional facilities and programs for the Baffin region.

Two community college level courses, designed to improve and update the knowledge and skills of persons working in the social services field, were delivered in 1981 under sponsorship of the government. One was an introductory social work course for child-care workers and social workers. The second was an introduction to criminology. Both courses were delivered by the staff of Grant McEwan Community College, located in Edmonton.

Ongoing concern for training community workers received continued emphasis from the training officers employed by the Department of Social Services. Two training officers are attached to the Yellowknife headquarters establishment where one specializes in the child and family services area and the other is developing staff skills in community development and cross-cultural counselling. Three training officers work out of regional offices in Inuvik, Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay.

Mr. McCallum attended two meetings of provincial/territorial Ministers of Social Services. He presented the N.W.T.'s views on such matters as the proposed young offenders legislation and the impact on the N.W.T. of proposed changes in the unemployment insurance program. He supported other ministers in their call for urgent action with respect to proposed changes in the vocational rehabilitation development program agreement.

Alcohol and Drug Program

In 1981 the alcohol and drug program staff continued their efforts to increase community awareness about alcohol and drug problems in the N.W.T.

A curriculum was developed for training native staff of local alcohol and drug projects in communities. The curriculum includes both administration and treatment aspects.

The N.W.T. Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council renewed funding for 13 alcohol and drug community projects. In addition, two new projects received funding in 1981, one at Rae/Edzo and one at Fort Norman.

Corrections Services

Population in the correctional institutions of the N.W.T. continued to rise during 1981. After Yellowknife Correctional Centre was forced to operate at overdesirable occupancy for several months, a contract was implemented with the province of Alberta to provide additional bed space.

A major study of corrections in the Baffin Region, particularly the Baffin Island Correctional Centre, has resulted in a decision to build a permanent structure at Frobisher Bay to replace temporary units. Baffin Island Correctional Centre offers a land-based program of teaching offenders, particularly those from the Eastern Arctic, many of the traditional hunting and survival skills. This program is unique in Canada, and has shown its value in providing young Inuit offenders with both practical skills and increased self-esteem.

Family and Children's Services

The trend of older children coming into care or under supervision of the superintendent of child welfare due to behaviour problems, handicapping conditions or delinquency continued during 1981. It has been necessary to adapt departmental homes, previously utilized as short-term receiving homes for young children, to residences providing care and supervision of older, difficult to manage children.

Emphasis was placed on developing foster and adoptive homes to provide care for children of all ages. A special effort was made to recruit more native northerners as group home, foster, and adoptive parents.

There is increasing concern with the number of young persons coming into conflict with the law. In addition to utilizing existing resources during 1981, it was necessary to initiate a group home service in the Central Arctic, and to develop special foster care resources in other locations.

The Hay River and Fort Providence Dene bands, with financial and other assistance from the department, successfully organized and operated three summer camps during 1981. The objective of the camps is to prevent young persons from coming into conflict with the law during their summer vacation when juvenile delinquency is usually at its peak. The camps will be used as bases for fall and winter trapping activities, in which a number of juvenile offenders will be placed under the supervision of experienced trappers and hunters.

A working committee has been established with representation from the juvenile justice system to prepare for the implementation of the new federal young offender's act, which is expected to be in effect within two years. The new legislation, with its emphasis on legal representation for young persons, alternative measures, and "places of custody", is likely to have a major impact on services to juveniles in the Territories. It is hoped that the Northwest Territories will be permitted to gradually implement the provisions of the new legislation, given the geographic dispersion and limited financial resources of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Financial Assistance Programs

While no food rate increases or additional allowances for persons in need were instituted in 1981, the rising costs of fuel and other necessities and the increasing number of applications resulted in an 18% increase in assistance costs. Approximately 70% of financial assistance expenditures are for food.

A brochure outlining the department's day care subsidy program was developed, with the assistance of the Yellowknife Day Care Association, in order to provide more information about this service to working parents.

Services to Aged and Handicapped

Considerable effort was devoted to determining the needs of handicapped people so that long range planning can be undertaken. A study of the needs of handicapped people in the Inuvik region was completed. It will serve as a basis for follow-up work being carried out by the Inuvik Council for the Disabled.

A pilot project was conducted in the Baffin region to determine the feasibility of developing community-based services in three Baffin communities for physically and mentally handicapped children. The results of this project have prompted the development of an interdepartmental committee in the region to promote and co-ordinate the development of services.

A project was started to provide pre-employment skills to disabled residents of Arctic House in Yellowknife. This project is similar to one operated successfully in Inuvik for several years.

The department also presented a brief to the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped which encouraged the committee to look further at the needs of northern disabled persons.

A group living place for mentally handicapped adults was opened in Yellowknife to assist residents from the Great Slave Lake area to develop independent living and pre-vocational skills.

As part of its contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons, the department assisted the N.W.T. Council for Disabled Persons to mount an advertising campaign to promote awareness.

While statistically the aged are a very small percentage of the population, the needs of aged citizens are more pronounced. This is reflected in the increased demand for home care services and in the number of communities seeking to develop resources for the care of aged persons. The department continues to assist communities in defining their needs and developing solutions for the care of the elderly.

Supervisor Terry Epp discusses the construction of a skating rink with two youths at the Fort Smith Centre for juveniles.

Ray and Marge DesRoches are group home parents for children in Fort Smith.

Monica McCaskill, community social services worker trainee, conducts an interview at Rankin Inlet.

Health

Minister's Report

As Minister of Health, Arnold McCallum was involved in several major initiatives during 1981, including the appointment of a local board of management to the Frobisher Bay General Hospital and completion of two regional health care studies and commencement of a third. The minister also supported the retention of the School of Dental Therapy in Fort Smith. Existing health legislation and policy were reviewed and new legislation was drafted in response to changing health delivery requirements in the Northwest Territories.

Appointments to a local board of management for the Frobisher Bay General Hospital were announced by Mr. McCallum to smooth the transfer from the Federal Government to the Government of the N.W.T. of health services and control, operation and management of the hospital. It is anticipated that operation of the hospital will be contracted to the Territorial Government by May 1, 1982.

Two studies on health care in the Central Arctic and Keewatin regions initiated by Mr. McCallum in 1980, were completed in 1981 and the recommendations reviewed for implementation. These studies are to be supplemented by one on the provision of health care services in the Inuvik region, which began in 1981.

An extension of benefits under the supplementary health programs was announced by the minister. This will provide transportation, accommodation and meal allowances for N.W.T. residents treated outside the N.W.T. for certain ailments covered under the programs. In addition, the purchase of a medical boarding home in Winnipeg was approved by Mr. McCallum for use by Keewatin residents when receiving out-patient medical treatment or while recuperating from treatment in Winnipeg.

Strong opposition was voiced by Mr. McCallum to Health and Welfare Canada's proposal to close the Dental Therapy School in Fort Smith and relocate in southern Canada. The minister was supported by members of the Executive Committee and others in his extensive lobbying efforts to retain the school in the Territories.

The Minister supported introduction of a psychologists ordinance which would register psychologists in the N.W.T. and regulate the psychology profession to ensure a high standard in delivery of this service. A growing number of such professionals have entered the N.W.T. in recent years to practice psychology and the new ordinance is in response to this growth.

An amendment to the infants ordinance provides protection for infants in a life-threatening situation where medical intervention is required and the parents or guardians cannot be contacted.

In the policy area, the department introduced a family life education project, with funding provided by Health and Welfare Canada. Mental health development received continued emphasis during the past year, and at a health conference in St. Johns for provincial/territorial health ministers, Mr. McCallum made strong representation in favour of a single health delivery system in the N.W.T.

Mr. McCallum also announced the awarding of eight bursaries to N.W.T. residents for the pursuit of careers in the health care field. It is an ongoing commitment of the minister and the department to assist N.W.T. students who wish to pursue health care studies.

Insured Services

The department administered a broad range of insured services, including medical care, hospital care, pharmacare, medical travel, and other supplementary benefits. The hospital insurance benefit was extended to cover detoxification services provided by a provincial or territorial approved centre. The supplementary benefits were enhanced to indicate congenital malformation of a renal nature and diabetes mellitus as illnesses for which the full cost of diagnosis, treatment and travel are paid.

The Department of Health jointly funds with the Department of Social Services co-ordinated home care programs in Fort Smith, Hay River, and Yellowknife. The "meals on wheels" service allows the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes as long as possible. In the smaller settlements federal public health nurses perform regular home visits.

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital is a modern health centre operated through a board of management, serving residents from the southern Great Slave Lake area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence.

The facility provides in-patient and emergency services, home care, public and environmental health, social services and doctors offices for visiting specialists.

Specialist and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and physician services are provided through the Hay River Medical Clinic.

The Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation granted the H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital three year accreditation in 1979.

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre is a modern, accredited health care facility operated through a local board of management providing in-patient acute care (15 beds), extended/chronic care (10 beds), out-patient and emergency services, home care, physiotherapy, public health, social services and doctors offices for visiting specialists.

Specialist and consultant services in a wide variety of areas are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Fort Smith Health Centre was awarded two year accreditation in November 1980.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is a modern accredited 72 bed acute care hospital, operated through a board of management, providing a wide variety of in-patient services. Approximately half the utilization of the hospital is by residents from outside Yellowknife.

The hospital has on staff medical specialists in the areas of orthopedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynecology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, and psychiatry. Through a contract with the federal medical services branch, these specialists provide regular visits to the major communities in the Western Arctic.

In the area of rehabilitation medicine, the hospital has organized occupational therapy, physiotherapy, audiology and speech therapy programs.

The Stanton regional laboratory provides basic laboratory services for specimens referred in from other hospitals and nursing stations.

The hospital developed a psychiatric program which will service Yellowknife and major centres in the Fort Smith, Central Arctic and Inuvik regions. The psychiatric team is made up of two psychiatrists, a psychiatric nurse, a clinical pyschologist and a psychiatric social worker.

Planning is underway for construction of a new facility in Yellowknife. The facility will provide 115 acute care and 20 extended/chronic care beds, as well as expanded diagnostic and treatment services. It is anticipated that in 1982/83, design of the new hospital will be completed and initial construction started.

Information, Promotion and Awareness

The health resource centre library is providing current and relevant health resources to professionals in the N.W.T., schools, voluntary agencies and the public.

The Department of Health is developing an ongoing training program and manual for health promotion officers at the community level. Resource material on hypothermia and carbon-monoxide are being prepared, as well as a sound-on-slide presentation on breastfeeding.

Advice and support is provided to the Rae-Edzo native women's health committee, which is promoting health awareness in both communities.

Training

The Department of Health continued to fund students pursuing health careers for which there is a demand in the Northwest Territories. Eight students were awarded bursaries in 1981.

The department graduated its first student, Susan Look, from its three year training program in health administration. As well, a training program in health promotion has commenced.

The bursary program helps alleviate health manpower shortages in the Northwest Territories and encourages health workers to attain additional skills.

Family Life Education

The family life education project entered its second year of operation. The family planning division of Health and Welfare Canada approved funding for the project.

First year emphasis was on the collection of an accurate data base. For example, the extent of adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases within the Northwest Territories was reviewed.

The second year begins with the dissemination of this information to both professionals and the general public in the form of newspaper articles and 60-second public service announcements on C.B.C. television.

The media campaign brought requests for workshops from the communities of Fort Simpson, Rae-Edzo and Pangnirtung. Workshops were held for community health representatives and nursing assistant students.

N.W.T. Health Care Plan

The N.W.T. health care plan provides medical care and hospital insurance to eligible N.W.T. residents with no premiums payable. In addition, certain specified conditions not insured under the plan are covered by the Department of Health's supplementary health program, subsidized medical travel program and pharmacare program.

Medical Care Plan

All persons registered under the N.W.T. health care plan were eligible for benefits under medicare. The plan provides insurance coverage for all medically required services rendered by physicians in the office, clinic, hospital and home, and certain surgical-dental procedures when medically required to be performed in a hospital.

Surgical procedures, anaesthetic services and complete maternity care are also provided.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of Medicare were as follows:

Medical Care

	1979/80		1980/81	
	$	%	$	%
N.W.T. Doctors				
Private Practice	1,490,000	45.3	1,743,000	46.2
Federal	865,000	26.3	1,042,000	27.6
Sub-Total N.W.T.	2,355,000	71.6	2,785,000	73.8
Out of Territories Doctors				
Alberta	593,000	18.0	587,000	15.6
Manitoba	155,000	4.7	160,000	4.2
British Columbia	47,000	1.4	79,000	2.1
Quebec	55,000	1.7	54,000	1.4
Ontario	45,000	1.4	40,000	1.1
Saskatchewan	15,000	.5	30,000	.8
Yukon	10,000	.3	16,000	.4
Other	14,000	.4	17,000	.5
Sub-Total Out of Territories	934,000	28.4	989,000	26.2
Total Payments	3,289,000	100.0	3,774,000	100.0

Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

The N.W.T. hospital insurance plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services (T.H.I.S.) Board, whose members are appointed by the Commissioner with advice from the Legislative Assembly. The Department of Health provides support services to the board on matters falling under its jurisdiction.

The T.H.I.S. board met several times during 1981. It dealt with the establishment of in-patient and out-patient rates, the need for a mental health program for N.W.T. residents through the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and the need for additional specialists in the Northwest Territories. It also discussed expansion and renovation of facilities and reviewed and approved the 1981/82 budgets of the three budget review hospitals.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of T.H.I.S. were as shown in the chart (upper right).

Federal Health Services

The medical services branch of the federal department of National Health and Welfare provides acute care and preventive services to the majority of communities in the N.W.T.

The branch has four hospitals, the 35-bed Frobisher Bay General Hospital, the 55-bed Inuvik General Hospital, and cottage hospitals at Fort Simpson and Rae-Edzo.

In addition, there are 39 nursing stations, 8 health centres and a number of health stations. The nursing stations are well-equipped with treatment and public health services provided by nurse practitioners. These nurses have taken additional training beyond their basic R.N. in public health and mid-wifery, and have gained special expertise in diagnosis and treatment. The nursing stations are visited on a regular basis by physicians from the base hospitals.

T.H.I.S.

	1979/80		1980/81	
	$	%	$	%
N.W.T. Hospitals				
Contract Hospitals	[illegible]	.1	—	—
Federal Hospitals	[illegible]	21.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budget Review Hospitals	8,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sub-Totals Hospitals	11,746,[illegible]	67.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Out of Territories Hospitals				
Yukon	17,244	.1	[illegible]	.1
British Columbia	161,810	.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alberta	2,030,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saskatchewan	41,250	.2	[illegible]	.3
Manitoba	1,[illegible],000	7.8	[illegible]	7.6
Ontario	341,[illegible]	2.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec	1,114,161	6.4	[illegible]	8.2
Maritimes	42,040	.2	[illegible]	.1
Foreign	10,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.1
Sub-Total Out of Territories	5,507,[illegible]	32.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Payments	17,[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0

Specialist services are provided in Yellowknife and from southern universities including McGill University, the University of Manitoba and the University of Alberta. Under special arrangements with these universities, teaching programs are available in Frobisher Bay, Inuvik, Yellowknife and Churchill. In Frobisher Bay, residents in pediatrics work under the auspices of McGill University Medical School.

In the smaller communities, lay dispensers provide treatment services under the direction of nurses and physicians.

Dental service to communities is provided by private practitioners, government dentists and dental therapists. The dental therapists have been trained at the School of Dental Therapy in Fort Smith. This federal government training school was developed to meet the particular requirements for dental services in the north. These services are directed mainly at the school age population.

In the fall of 1980, three health educators were hired for Mackenzie, Keewatin and Baffin zones.

The advisory board of the Inuvik General Hospital continues to take increasing responsibility in the operation of the hospital. The Inuvik General Hospital was regranted accreditation status by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation in August 1980 and the Frobisher Bay General Hospital was regranted accreditation status in August 1981.

The medical services branch of Health and Welfare Canada and the Department of Health, Government of the N.W.T., continue to work closely together in providing health services to the N.W.T. Formal communication between the two health departments and the Department of Social Services was continued through the health co-ordinating committee which met throughout 1981.

Health Statistics

The birth rate for 1980 was 26.5 per 1,000 population. For the fifth consecutive year, no maternal deaths occurred. During 1981, there were 228 reported deaths in the Northwest Territories, giving a crude death rate of 5.0 per 1,000 population. The infant death rate (death under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 24.6, a decrease of 5.1% from 1979.

The leading cause of death was once again injuries and poisonings, accounting for 26.3% of total deaths. 23.3% of deaths due to accidents, injuries and violence are by unknown means and deaths due to firearms, drowning and fires contribute equally to 50.0% of these deaths.

During 1980 there were 29 new and reactivated cases of all forms of tuberculosis reported, a decrease of 30 percent from the previous year, giving a rate of 63.06 per hundred thousand, the lowest ever.

Causes of Death During [illegible]

Cause of Death	Total Deaths	Male	Female	% Total Deaths
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	12.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	10.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	3.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2.2
[illegible]	4	3	1	1.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	0	0.9
[illegible]	1	0	1	0.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	146 [illegible]	[illegible]	100.0

Homecare nurse Karen Benwell gives a blood pressure test at a senior citizens' home in Hay River.

Renewable Resources

The Honourable Richard Nerysoo
Minister of
Renewable Resources

Minister's Report

Minister of Renewable Resources Richard Nerysoo feels a special responsibility to see that future developments in the non-renewable resource area are handled in a way that will allow northern people to continue to have the option of harvesting the renewable resources of the N.W.T.

With activity occurring at an unprecedented rate, including oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea, the Norman Wells expansion and oil pipeline, mining developments and the Arctic pilot project, the minister considers environmental considerations of major importance.

For that reason, he established a new division of environmental planning and assessment in his department. The division will co-ordinate the Territorial Government's participation in environmental reviews and renewable resource planning.

Under Mr. Nerysoo's directions, the department is continuing to respond to the concerns and issues of hunters and trappers. A significant development during the year was the more active role in wildlife management played by the Baffin Region Hunters' and Trappers Association and the Keewatin Wildlife Federation. Renewable Resources staff have also been holding meetings in the west in an attempt to set up a similar game management board for the Mackenzie Valley.

Mr. Nerysoo met with ministers of the federal government and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to address the problem of declining numbers in the Kaminuriak and Beverly caribou herds. An agreement was reached on a co-operative approach and extensive consultation took place with native users. The result was the creation of a interjurisdictional caribou management board, including native representatives from all concerned areas, supported by government technical staff from each area.

Extensive efforts were also made to reach an agreement with the Yukon on joint management of the Porcupine caribou herd. Consultation was carried out with native groups in both Territories and an agreement is likely.

The minister had continuing dialogue on other problems such as native hunting rights in the Yukon Territory. Discussions with the federal government and the provinces also continued on the subject of the migratory birds convention act and the procedure to change the convention to recognize spring hunting in the N.W.T.

Mr. Nerysoo will be directing his efforts towards ensuring that in preparing for the future a proper balance is achieved so that renewable resource options are maintained for future generations.

Wildlife Service

The wildlife service supports wildlife users through consultation with the hunters' and trappers' associations, and by offering a wide variety of assistance programs.

One new program introduced in 1981 was a gasoline subsidy to help hunters and trappers combat escalating fuel costs. Other ongoing programs include fur incentive subsidies, trappers' assistance loans, outpost camp grants and grants to hunters' and trappers' associations.

A new firearm safety instructor's manual and a trappers manual are being assembled by the wildlife service. The firearm safety manual will standardize firearm safety courses already being held in some communities by wildlife officers.

A number of fur workshops were held in the Mackenzie Valley and Delta communities. These workshops were a joint effort between the wildlife service and local hunters' and trappers' associations to ensure optimum fur returns for the trappers.

A standard examination was put together for applicants of guide licences covering wildlife regulations, care of skins and trophies, first aid, and firearm safety.

Training for community resource officers, wildlife guardians, assistant wildlife officers and in-service training are considered priority needs. The in-service training program has begun. First aid and an advanced law enforcement course have been offered in Yellowknife. The law enforcement program included personnel from federal fisheries, R.C.M.P., N.W.T. wildlife service, and the Territorial Department of Justice and Public Services.

Four new graduates of the renewable resource technology program in Fort Smith were given permanent employment with the wildlife service. Three became wildlife officers in the regions and one was hired as a technician in Yellowknife.

Caribou surveys were carried out in the Koukdjuak River area, Northern Melville Peninsula, and on the North Baffin Island herds. Calving ground surveys were also carried out on the Bluenose and Beverly caribou herds. These surveys were used to determine sex ratios and also to obtain accurate records of calf recruitment. Moose, woodland caribou and bison surveys were also conducted in the Mackenzie Valley.

The first year of a three year polar bear management study began along northeast Baffin Island to gather population data needed to assess the hunting quotas of Clyde River and Broughton Island. The study has the active participation of the hunters and trappers associations. In the spring of 1982, arrangements will be made to prepare for a shift of the polar bear project to Foxe Basin where the study will be integrated with a Hudson Bay study with the help of the Canadian Wildlife Service and the province of Quebec.

The wildlife service was involved during the year with the caribou management group which coordinated management of Kaminuriak and Beverly caribou herds. That former interjurisdictional group was governmental in nature. Successful negotiations have now been held with the native caribou users of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories to form a joint board of the users, the three provincial/territorial wildlife agencies and two federal agencies. This development will more effectively involve the hunters in the management of the shared herds. Similar negotiations are proceeding with the Yukon to manage the Porcupine caribou herd.

The wildlife service, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and regional HTA's also worked together on commercial fishery feasibility studies in Amadjuak Lake, Baffin Island; Delise Lake, Paulatuk; and in the Mackenzie Delta.

There was a joint effort between the N.W.T. wildlife service, Inuvialuit Development Corporation, the Sachs Harbour HTA, and the Inuvialuit Game Council to develop a sound management plan for muskoxen and Peary caribou on Banks Island. This involved harvesting 200 muskoxen on Banks Island to test the marketability of muskox meat in northern stores. The wildlife service mainly collected and analyzed biological data.

Resource exploration and development in the N.W.T. is continuing at a rapid pace. Projects range from small scale quarrying operations to mega-projects like the Norman Wells pipeline. The wildlife service is concerned about all projects because of their potential impact on wildlife populations and wildlife habitat. For example, the wildlife service participated in the federal assessment and review process (FEARO) and the National Energy Board (NEB) hearings that were conducted for the Norman Wells pipeline project. Wildlife related concerns were documented and presented. These documents have formed a basis for management strategies to cope with pipeline construction impact.

Environmental Services

A new environmental services division administers several N.W.T. ordinances and federal acts to ensure that the northern environment remains uncontaminated and that industry, commercial establishments, and municipalities do as little damage as possible to the air, land and water. When damage does occur it ensures that the effects are mitigated and cleanup is thorough.

A working agreement with Environment Canada has been established that ensures close co-operation and mutual support. Future agreements of this nature are also being considered with at least two other federal departments. The present environmental emergency reporting system will be expanded with development of a statistical data base for computer storage and display.

The division chief, in his role as science advisor, acts as the Territorial representative on a wide range of intergovernmental boards and committees. The division administers the scientists ordinance and licences most research in the N.W.T.

Environmental Planning and Assessment

In response to large scale development, the department has created an environmental planning and assessment division. The new division will co-ordinate the government's participation in environmental reviews and renewable resource management planning.

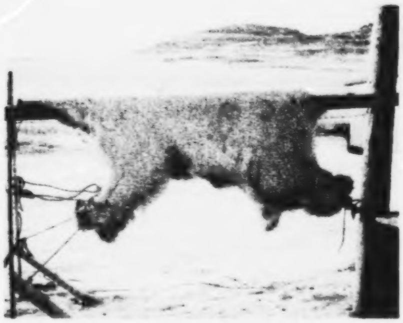
The division is implementing a program of resource inventories to provide baseline information necessary for assessment and planning. Major ongoing projects involve environmental assessment of pending developments in the Beaufort Sea and Perry Channel, as well as regional land use planning.

Science Advisory Board

The Northwest Territories Science Advisory Board was established to provide advice and support to the Legislative Assembly on matters of science, engineering, and technology. The 13 member board is composed of both northern and southern Canadians knowledgeable of scientific and related problems in the Northwest Territories.

In 1981 two of the board's regular meetings were in the Yellowknife area while the third was held in Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay. The board also sponsored a conference in Yellowknife which brought together users and managers of renewable resources to discuss problems in the hunting, trapping and fishing sectors of the Territorial economy. During the summer of 1981 the board continued its summer student program, placing 11 northern students with scientific field parties working in the North.

Recent publications of the board include an assessment of the wind energy potential available to northerners for both domestic and commercial applications; and a summary of the proceedings of the conference on renewable resources sponsored by the board. In 1982, the board will continue to examine aspects of the northern energy problem and will commission a study of forestry management in the Northwest Territories.



A polar bear hide at Holman Island and sealskins at Pangnirtung are examples of renewable resource harvesting in the N.W.T. In the west trappers still harness dog teams to access their traplines. Residents of Rae are shown meeting with wildlife officials Ron Williams and Philip Liske.

George Pellissey hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains, uses a bush radio to contact his family in Fort Norman. Pierre Catholique of Snowdrift packs caribou meat for hauling. Moose are found all around the Great Slave Lake area.

Energy and Resource Development

Minister's Report

A newly formed group called the Energy and Resource Development Secretariat has been established to assist Richard Nerysoo as minister responsible for energy and non-renewable resource development in the NWT.

One of the minister's major goals is to ensure that NWT residents receive maximum benefits from energy and non-renewable resource developments in the North.

He will utilize the secretariat to develop for Executive Committee review and approval comprehensive policies and strategies. This will include the development of a socio-economic policy which would set Territorial-wide socio-economic standards for large non-renewable resource development.

To meet the impacts of such developments, the staff has been directed to assist regional offices in the development of plans to minimize adverse social and economic effects. The minister will also be presenting to the priorities and planning committee a proposal to develop a policy which addresses the Legislative Assembly's concern about the need to identify geographical areas requiring special consideration as a result of resource development projects.

Activities to date include the development of an energy policy which was presented to the Legislative Assembly for discussion, as well as working with native and non-native groups in the NWT to ensure that the federal oil and gas Bill C-48 reflects territorial-wide interests and concerns.

The minister is working to ensure that NWT residents will be provided with reasonably costed electrical power. He is presently exploring with his federal counterpart, alternative energy sources and projects for introduction in the NWT as a means of curbing the present costly diesel generated energy.

In addition, he is the political focal point for the Executive Committee at public forums such as the National Energy Board, environmental assessment review panels, the Public Utilities Board and various energy and non-renewable resource development federal parliamentary hearings. In this capacity he recommended to his colleagues a policy position to be presented to the NEB on the experimental Arctic pilot project.

During discussions with the federal government on funding allocated by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for the Norman Wells project, Mr. Nerysoo's priorities were to ensure that the interests of the Territorial Government were met, as well as developing a joint working position with the Dene Nation and Metis Association of the NWT on common concerns related to the project.

The minister will be examining resource revenue concerns with the Minister of Finance and the Leader of the Elected Executive. They will be determining how the Territorial Government can best exercise direct influence on non-renewable resource developments. The responsibility and authority of federal departments in the NWT will be reviewed to determine areas of responsibility and authority that could be transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Resources

The northern affairs program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development plays a role in the management of resources in the Northwest Territories and administers such legislation as the Territorial lands act, arctic waters pollution prevention act, northern inland waters act, oil and gas production and conservation act, and the regulations pertaining to these acts.

Mining Production

The value of mining production sales in the Northwest Territories was approximately $540,866,401 in 1981 as compared to $543,050,000 in 1980. Production came from eight mines which produced zinc, lead, gold, tungsten, silver, copper and cadmium.

Pine Point Mines Ltd.

Type: open-pit and underground
Location: south shore of Great Slave Lake 80 km east of Hay River
Product: lead-zinc
Rate: 9,000 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled: 3,300,000 tonnes
Lead: 65,000 tonnes
Zinc: 175,000 tonnes

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.

Type: underground
Location: 29 km northeast of Arctic Bay
Product: lead, zinc, silver, cadmium
Rate: 1,850 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled: 460,000 tonnes
Lead: 10,000 tonnes
Zinc: 75,000 tonnes
Silver: 25,000 kg
Cadmium: 200 tonnes

Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.

Type: underground and open-pit
Location: 2.4 km north of Yellowknife
Product: gold, silver
Rate: 1,100 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled: 220,000 tonnes
Gold: 1,500 kg
Silver: 200 kg

Cominco Ltd. (Con-Rycon-Vol)

Type:	underground
Location:	2.4 km south of Yellowknife
Product:	gold, silver
Rate:	550 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled:	200,000 tonnes
Gold:	2,700 kg
Silver:	700 kg

Echo Bay Mines Ltd.

Type:	underground
Location:	Port Radium
Product:	silver, copper
Rate:	110 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled:	40,000 tonnes
Silver:	22,050 kg
Copper:	50 tonnes

Terra and Norex

Type:	underground
Location:	16 km south of Great Bear Lake
Product:	silver, copper, bismuth
Rate:	100 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled:	24,000 tonnes
Silver:	7,000 kg
Copper:	150 tonnes

Cantung Mining Corporation Ltd.

Type:	underground
Location:	Tungsten
Product:	tungsten
Rate:	1,000 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled:	365,000 tonnes
Tungsten:	275,000 T.U.

Camlaren

Type:	underground
Location:	Gordon Lake
Product:	gold, silver
Rate:	100 tonnes per day
Tonnes milled	15,000 tonnes
Gold:	250 kg
Silver:	50 kg

Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration continued at about the same level in 1981 as in 1979 and 1980. Precious metal exploration has increased somewhat and many long neglected gold prospects have been restaked.

Camlaren (gold) and Echo Bay (silver) mines ceased mining during the year, although Echo Bay's mill may operate in 1982 as ore stock piles are processed. Cullaton Lake (gold) mine began production and construction is well advanced at Lupin (gold – Contwoyto Lake), Polaris (lead-zinc – Little Cornwallis Island) and Cadillac (silver – Prairie Creek). Production at these mines should commence in 1982. Smaller scale gold mines are planned at Salmita (Giant YK), Bullmoose Lake (Terra/Duke), Diversified and Ruth properties.

Uranium continued to be the major target in 1981, though interest in some areas has slipped. Uranium exploration was concentrated in the central Keewatin. Pan Ocean continued to explore the discovery it made south of Baker Lake in August 1980. The deposit has been significantly expanded.

Rare metal pegmatites east of Yellowknife were explored sporadically for tantalum, beryllium and lithium. Columbian-fluorite-uranium copper mineralization in the Blachford Lake area was explored with encouraging results.

Highwood Resources, which owns the claims, reported that Canex Placer has established a drill indicated resource of 70 million tons containing 8 lbs./ton Niobium (Columbian) and 0.6 lbs./ton tantalum with values in rare earths.

Base metal exploration increased somewhat over 1980, mainly in the Slave area where additional tonnage was added to small deposits found in the mid-1970s.

Tungsten exploration along the Yukon border maintained the momentum established in 1978 and 1979.

Oil and Gas

Only two wells were drilled on the mainland, both of which were dry and abandoned. Paramount Resources drilled a test in the Cameron Hills and Sulpetro in the Trout Lake area near Fort Liard.

Panarctic Oils Ltd. was successful in drilling three wildcats from ice platforms offshore of Lougheed Island. All wells were plugged and abandoned after the completion of their testing programs; but each was a significant discovery of light to medium oil, gas and condensate.

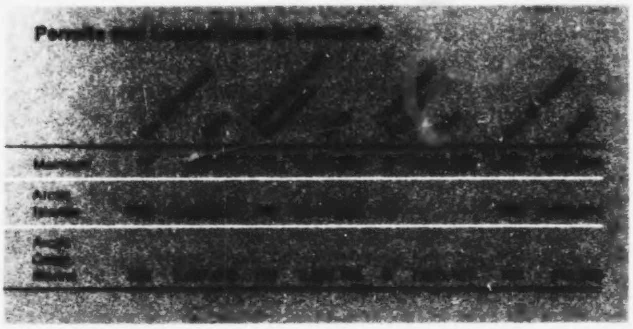
Offshore wells which were suspended at the close of the 1980 drilling season were scheduled for re-entry in the 1981 season to be drilled to their projected depth using CanMar's Explorer drillships.

The Issungnak well, a follow-up to the original discovery well drilled by Esso on an artificial island in the Beaufort Sea, was confirmed as being productive of oil and gas.

The construction of two artificial islands resumed after the opening of the 1981 drilling season. Similarly, enlargement of the mooring basin by dredging was resumed in

McKinley Bay to accommodate CanMar's drillships and auxiliary vessels.

Dome announced that a $29,000,000 icebreaker supply vessel contract has been awarded to Burrard Yarrows Corporation, Vancouver. The vessel, which is scheduled to arrive in the Beaufort Sea to assist in icebreaking operations in the summer of 1982, is a twinscrew prototype of icebreaker tankers that Dome has planned to transport crude oil and other hydrocarbons from the Arctic offshore.



Permits

Oil and Gas Production

Norman Wells

Total oil production	
July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981 =	170,916 m³
Daily average 1981 =	501.34 m³
Daily average 1980 =	435.72 m³
Estimated oil production for 1981 =	181,989 m³
Total gas production	
July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981 =	48,994,900 m³
Daily average 1981 =	127,900 m³
Daily average 1980 =	140,400 m³
Estimated gas production for 1981 =	46,683,500 m³

Pointed Mountain

Total gas production	
July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981 =	394,350,000 m³
Daily average 1981 =	1,247,330 m³
Daily average 1980 =	916,210 m³
Estimated gas production for 1981 =	455,275,450 m³

Land Resources

Surface leases were prepared for Polaris, Lupin, Cullaton Lake and Cadillac Mines. Leases and dredging licences were issued under the public lands grants act for artificial islands and dredging in the Beaufort Sea. More lands activity is anticipated as a result of increasing oil and gas exploration in the Arctic Islands and Beaufort Sea, and the proposed Norman Wells pipeline.

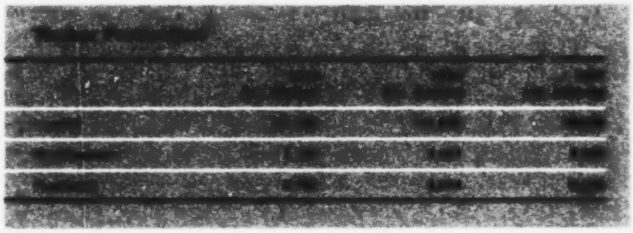
A new land registry system is being implemented which includes a computerized land data storage and retrieval system capable of being adapted for use by the Government of the N.W.T., if required.

Training of land use inspectors continued, the most significant courses being a practical investigation workshop and a field training course conducted in the Arctic Islands. Government of the N.W.T. enforcement personnel were involved in the courses.

Forest Management

Inventory work was done in the Trout forest management unit, a part of the Fort Simpson district. This work was a continuation of a comprehensive evaluation of the forest resources of the N.W.T.

The Territorial timber regulations have been re-drafted to reflect present conditions. As well, a scaling manual is under preparation to permit the scale of timber in the metric units.



Forest Fire Management

During 1981 a total of 306 wildfires were reported in the Northwest Territories, of which 273 were fought. A total of 870,000 hectares were burned.

The 1981 season started very slowly with relatively low hazards until mid-July. The hazard then rose to high and extreme levels. Severe lightning storms added to the problem. As in 1980, the major fire problem area was near the community of Hay River. A total of $7,000,000 was spent during the season on fire suppression activities.

Water Resources

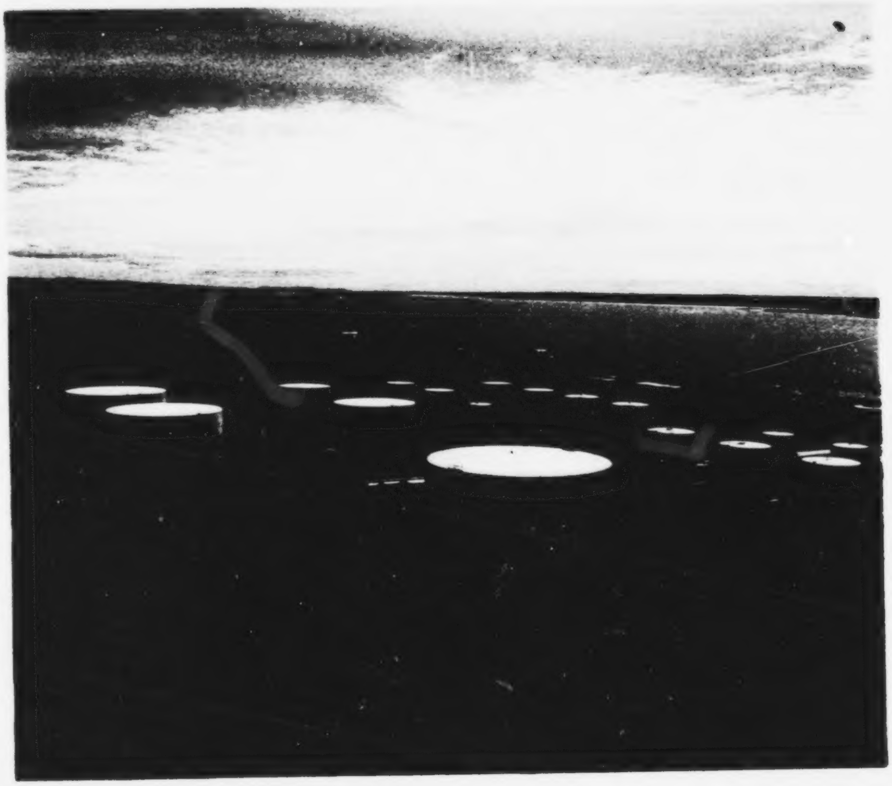
An important component of the water management function is the granting of licenses and authorizations to industries and municipalities.

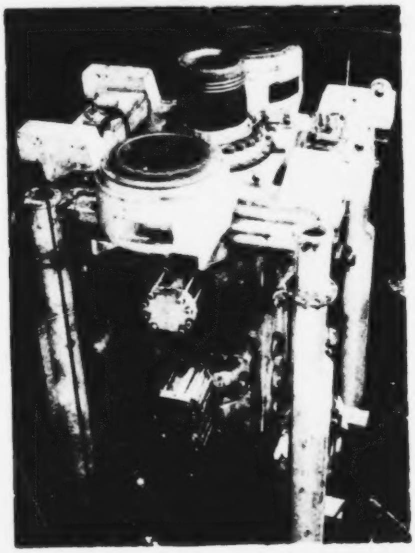
The controller of water rights of the N.W.T. Water Board issues authorizations for short term projects (up to 270 days duration) requiring relatively small amounts of water (up to 50,000 gallons per day). In 1980, 176 authorizations were issued.

Large scale projects requiring fresh water, are regulated through licences specifying quantity and quality of water and wastewater to be used and discharged. The granting of a licence is a major undertaking and requires extensive involvement of the company, government departments and agencies and the public (through public hearings of the N.W.T. Water Board). In 1980, five licenses were issued.

Industrial activities in offshore and Arctic waters are monitored for environmental impact. Proposals from industry are reviewed through a system of community consultation and intergovernmental reviews. Input from the Government of the N.W.T. is through the Arctic water advisory committee.

The Nanisivik lead-zinc mine on Baffin Island (left); Imperial Oil's refinery at Norman Wells (centre left); a blow-out preventer on CanMar's Explorer III drill ship (centre right); Esso Resources' artificial island in the Beaufort Sea (bottom right); the Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island (bottom left).





Education

The Honourable
Dennis Patterson
Minister of Education

Minister's Report

In January 1981, Dennis Patterson, MLA for Frobisher Bay, accepted an appointment to the Executive Committee as Minister of Education.

A major concern of the minister is the need to increase the relevance of the education system and its programs especially for the Inuit and Dene of the Northwest Territories.

To become fully aware of local concerns, Mr. Patterson actively participated in the special committee on education, which held hearings in 45 N.W.T. communities. In this way, Mr. Patterson ensured that local concerns were fairly represented in the committee's interim report to the Legislative Assembly in November, 1981.

Of primary personal concern is native language and cultural instruction. Mr. Patterson encouraged the recognition of the need to employ the native languages in all areas of instruction and community life, thereby accelerating their development.

He expanded the teacher education program offered at Fort Smith's Thebacha College (formerly the adult vocational training centre) and at Frobisher Bay, to include field-based studies which accommodate people unable to leave their communities to attend the two year course.

For classroom assistants entering the teacher education program, the minister instituted a system of allowances – 80% of a classroom assistant's salary.

The minister enlarged the teacher certification board in order to accomplish greater representation of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association and local education authorities. He also appointed a teachers education program representative to the board. He accepted the N.W.T.T.A.'s recommendation that once a teacher has been issued an interim certificate, no further training would be required before a permanent certificate can be issued. This reactivated the board and subsequently N.W.T. teaching certificates were issued for the first time.

Mr. Patterson encouraged community and regional education bodies to assume more responsibility for areas specified in the education ordinance and to articulate other areas of possible control. He attended regional conferences in the Baffin, Keewatin and Central Arctic regions to encourage co-ordination of local concerns on a regional level.

To meet needs at the post secondary level, Mr. Patterson elevated the adult training centre in Fort Smith to a fully accredited college with a governing body.

He also approved the high school certification program, recognizing the need to provide optional training for students planning to enter the work force rather than to follow an academic program. The program will first be introduced in the schools in Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay and Inuvik at the beginning of the 1982-83 school year.

Mr. Patterson called for a review of the student grants and bursaries ordinance, as recommended by the special committee on education. From the review, he plans to start a student financial aid program that will meet the needs of a larger proportion of students in the N.W.T.

As the first Minister of Education from the N.W.T. to be a member of the Canadian Council of Education Ministers, he attended the 37th session of that council in Fredericton and the 38th session in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Patterson believes that education is pivotal in the N.W.T.'s social, economic and political development. The 9th Legislative Assembly showed its concern for improving education in the Territories through its resolutions that education, language and culture are to be high priorities. The assembly also established the special committee on education, which has generated great public interest. The minister feels the climate is now right for change and progress in these vital areas in the coming year.

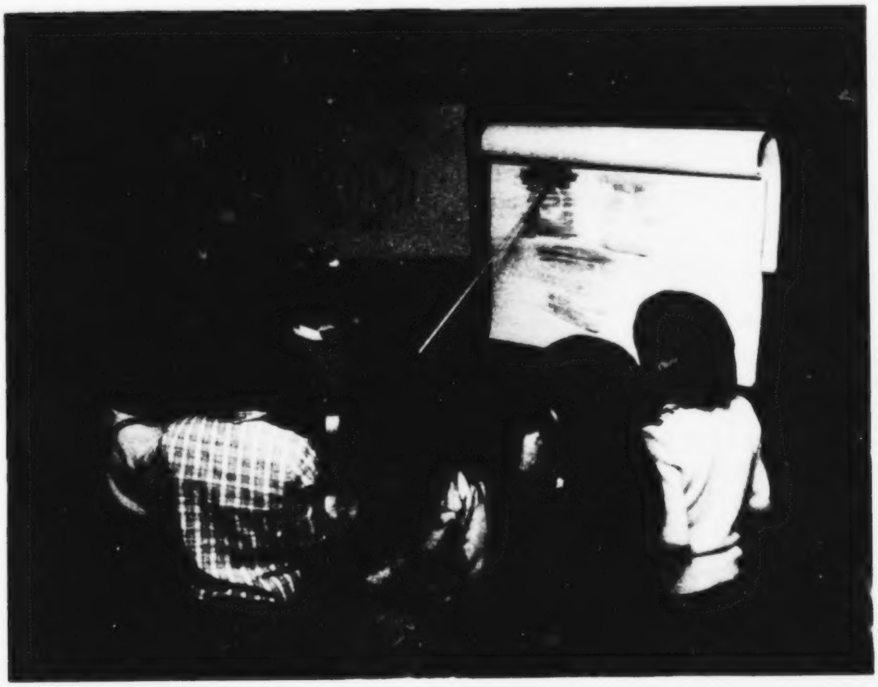
Programs and Evaluation

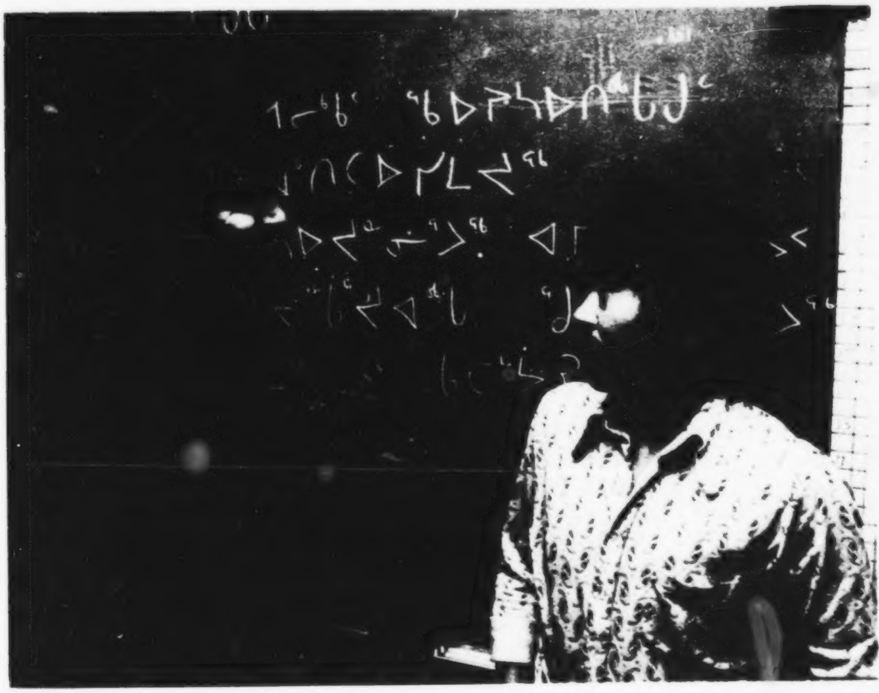
In 1981 a major undertaking by the department was the development of a high school certificate program which would provide an alternative vocational route for high school students in Frobisher Bay, Inuvik and Yellowknife. A review was made of the complete school "core" curriculum by academic staff of the University of Saskatchewan. Work was done in-house on a review of the N.W.T. kindergarten program.

A year-long study on bilingual education was completed. As a result several initiatives were taken in the development of the N.W.T. teacher education program and promoting native language development among Dene communities. A materials development project was undertaken at Fort Providence in co-operation with the local Dene band. Funding was also provided for the development of a similar Slavey language project at Fort Good Hope. Continuing support was provided for the Loucheux program at Fort McPherson and for the Slavey program at Fort Franklin.

In the Eastern Arctic the base of the teacher education program was expanded to provide for better preparation of all staff for bilingual education. Work was also expanded on the preparation of Inuktitut learning materials.

There was particular emphasis during 1981 on service to the handicapped, facilitated through an inter-





At the school in Igloolik Brenda Bellini teaches English as a second language to grade one students and education minister Dennis Patterson is shown in discussion with assistant principal Rene Otak.

Students and resource people from Snowdrift and Fort Resolution held an Athapascan linguistic workshop on the Barrens near Whitefish Lake. In Nanisivik Lorne Weetaltuk studies the syllabic alphabet. The new Matonabee School opened in Pine Point in 1981.

departmental placement committee of the departments of education, health and social services.

There continues to be a demand from several medium-sized communities to expand the grade levels in the communities. During 1981 grade 10 Alberta programs combined with territorial programs were offered in Aklavik, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Cambridge Bay.

Adult Vocational Training Programs

Development began in 1981 on a two year business administration diploma level program to add to three college level courses already established in Fort Smith (dental therapy, teacher education and renewable resources). A pilot field-based program began for experienced classroom assistants who will take teacher training through a combination of in-service training and short courses.

During 1981 courses offered included: clerk typist, cook training, social work, electronics, heavy duty operator, millwright, welding, mechanics, carpentry, heavy duty mechanics, academic upgrading grades 7-10, and 11-12, as well as the two year diploma course.

The Department of Education co-operated with Dome CanMar by providing training at the Dome CanMar base at Tuktoyaktuk. Courses in seamanship were offered to train personnel for off-shore employment in the oil industry. Following the announcement in Yellowknife of approval for the Norman Wells pipeline project (with a 2 year delay), the Department of Education established the priority for adult upgrading in Mackenzie Valley communities and vocational training through a new facility at Inuvik and an expanded one at Fort Smith.

Demand is continuing for an Eastern Arctic vocational college at Frobisher Bay including modification of the current Ukkivik residence and workshop area for instruction in the trades. Work began in 1981 to determine what programs could be offered on an extension basis at the Frobisher Bay campus.

Support Services

The support services branch is responsible for the higher education program, finance, statistics, capital planning, personnel, teacher certification, and legislation and policy development.

Finance and Planning

The Department of Education's operating budget for the fiscal year 1981-82 was $48,859,000.

The Department of Education also received 6,007,000 in capital funds through the 1981-82 mates.

Higher Education

During 1981 there was considerable debate in the Legislative Assembly on financial support for post-secondary students. The Department of Education continues to use the student grants and bursaries ordinance and regulations, which came into effect on April 1, 1979, as the basis for financial support to students. The effect of this ordinance is to provide graduated levels of aid related to length of Territorial residence and schooling. Revisions are being made to the student aid program in keeping with general directions from the Legislative Assembly.

The student grants and bursaries board approved a total of 355 grants and 23 bursaries in 1981-82.

Grants:

University Programs Total Cost:	$588,800
Technical Programs Total Cost:	$513,000

Bursaries:

University students:	16 bursaries	—	$ 32,000
Technicial students:	7 bursaries	—	$ 14,000
Totals:	23 bursaries	—	$ 46,000

Construction Program

During 1981 the vocational centre at Fort Smith operated without a residence and a cafeteria which were destroyed by fire in the fall of 1980. During August 1981, two 26 man-camps were leased to provide temporary accommodation. At the close of the 1980-81 school year the Minister of Education attended the opening of the new Matonabee School at Pine Point which replaced the one destroyed by fire in February, 1980.

Construction advanced on a new junior high school which will replace the William McDonald school in Yellowknife and the elementary/junior high replacement school for Maani Ulujuk School in Rankin Inlet.

Design planning began for new schools for Lac La Martre, Norman Wells and Clyde River. Meetings with representatives of each local education authority in the Keewatin region took place to start planning of a proposed Keewatin high school.

Legislation and Policy Development

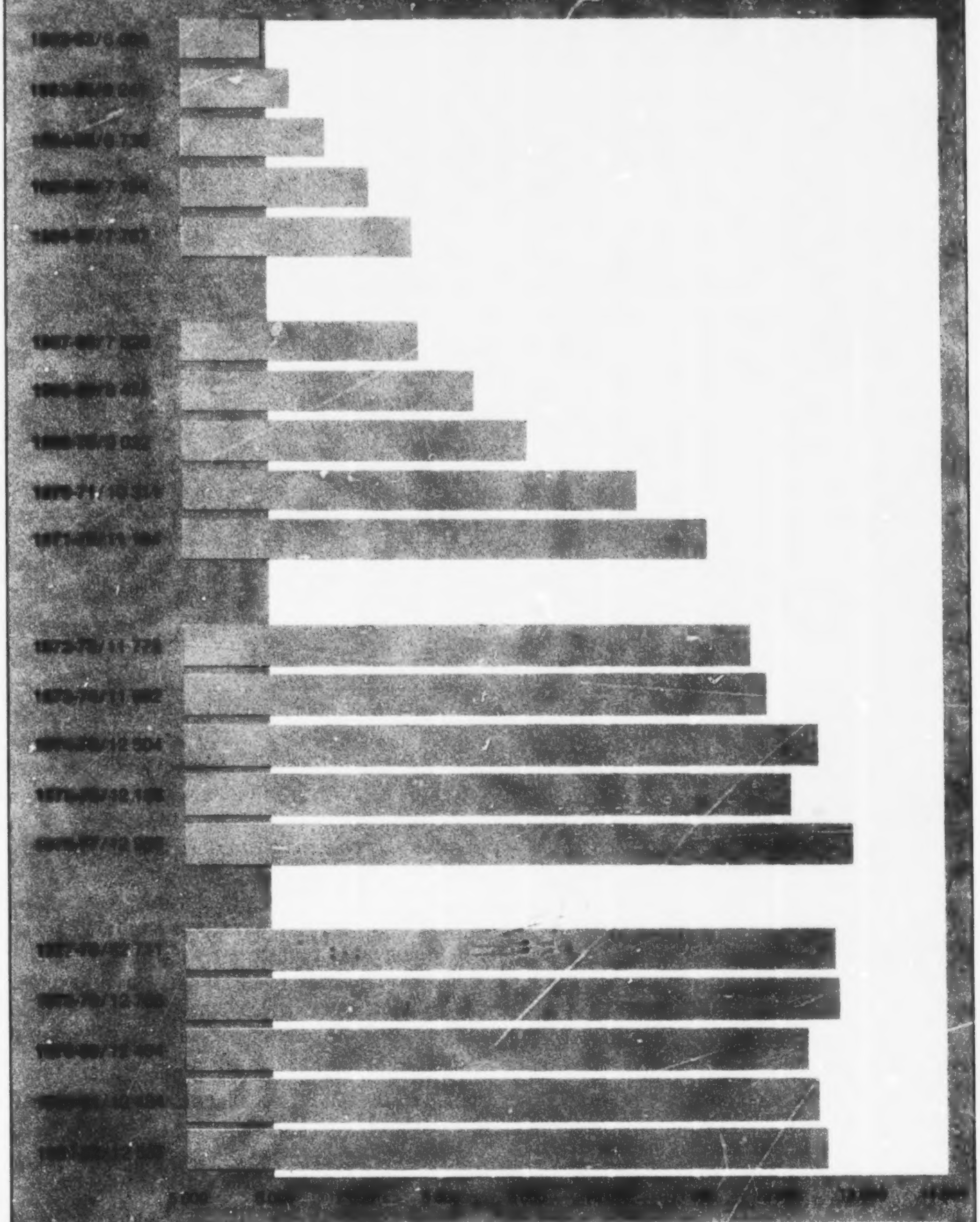
During 1981 the Department of Education proposed minor revisions to the education ordinance. Significant amendments were made to the regulations affecting the teacher certification board, the requirements for teacher certification, the amounts of the honoraria for members of local education authorities, and the salaries paid to L.E.A. secretary-treasurers.

Policy guidelines for local education authorities were completed and preparatory work was done on possible changes to the student grants and bursaries ordinance.

Three new community education societies were approved in 1981: Gjoa Haven, Baker Lake and Coral Harbour.

A major development was the approval by the Executive Committee of a policy to develop a college system in the N.W.T.

Northwest Territories School Enrolment 1962/63 to 1981/82



School Enrolment

Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Special	Total
1980	1064	1486	1464	1351	1335	1153	1025	990	791	629	439	352	240	165	12,484
1981	**1088**	**1526**	**1509**	**1339**	**1367**	**1141**	**965**	**986**	**807**	**664**	**505**	**384**	**248**	**58**	**12,567**

Government Services

The Honourable
Kane Tologanak
Minister of Government Services

Minister's Report

Kane Tologanak, MLA for the Central Arctic, was appointed to the position of Minister of Government Services in January 1981. He is also responsible for the Workers' Compensation Board.

The Government Services portfolio is a relatively new department that originated as a result of the Commissioner's task force on administration. The department is responsible for the purchase and payment of goods and materials.

One of the major developments supported and introduced by the minister was a northern purchasing policy. This policy is significant to the northern economy in that it provides northern suppliers with a preference over suppliers in southern Canada. To date, over 30 standing offer agreements have been made with northern suppliers. Prior to the policy, a majority of such agreements would have been with southern suppliers.

The minister also monitors the annual resupply in the Territories and assesses the potential impact of non-renewable resource development projects on shipping patterns in the eastern Arctic. The department also monitors and presents briefs to the Canadian Transport Commission to ensure adequate airline service to the residents of the Northwest Territories.

The minister is responsible for the supply and sale of petroleum products in over 40 communities not served by private oil companies. The delivery of fuel in each community is done by local contractors, contributing to the local economy. The Territories, like the rest of the country, cannot escape from the high cost of energy, but to ease the burden, the department administers the home-heating oil subsidy program.

In August 1981, the responsibility for energy conservation was transferred from the Department of Renewable Resources to the Department of Government Services. The minister supports innovative projects that contribute to conserving energy or using alternate forms of energy. The significance of such conservation is emphasized by the minister through public awareness programs.

Finance and Administration

While providing administrative and financial support to the department this section also administered the federal heating fuel subsidy program. Many northern residents outside Yellowknife applied for and received a rebate on their fuel costs. The rebate went to community residents who paid more per gallon than Yellowknife residents (up to 1,500 gallons a year). People who lived in houses which they owned or rented were eligible. The program is scheduled to last until March 31, 1981, but the Territorial government has asked that it continue.

Office Services

The office services group enhances the efficiency of internal and external communications of the government.

Records management provides a centralized system for the standardization and retention of written records; assistance in the development of administrative and operational manuals; and professional forms design and control.

Communications has the role of ensuring efficient and up to date telex, telephone and mail distribution, along with a centralized office machinery maintenance program. During 1981 departmental computer terminals began handling the transmission of telex messages. Integrating word processing systems into the telex network is planned for 1982.

Systems and Computer Services

The systems and computer services division is continuing with its plan of decentralizing operations and program activities on regional computers. This plan will include Cambridge Bay which will receive its computer system in 1982.

During 1981, development work was limited for the most part to enhancement of existing information processing systems.

A three-year computer plan was developed which identifies government information requirements and personnel and computer hardware resources that are required to implement systems. For example, the government's present computer facility will be replaced by a separate building and there will be an up-grading of computer equipment.

Supply Services

The purchasing section is responsible for the acquisition of all goods required for the government's operation and program delivery. Modern procurement methods are used, in accordance with accepted principles, to ensure that maximum value is realized for public funds expended.

A major development in 1981 was the adoption of a northern purchasing policy which aims to ensure that the private sector within the Northwest Territories benefits to the greatest possible degree from the expenditure of public funds.

By incorporating warehousing and some elements of transportation, the distribution section is responsible for inventory and traffic management within the government.

As planned, the Fort Franklin winter road will be extended to the Fort Simpson area, connecting the communities of Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin to the Mackenzie Highway system.

Continuing emphasis on the establishment of computerized inventory management and traffic management systems will reduce inventory investment costs and improve cargo movement efficiency.

Energy Conservation

The energy conservation division manages the federal/territorial energy conservation and renewable energy demonstration program. Regional operations exist in Frobisher Bay. In the future, this program may also be administered in other regions.

A number of requests for information and assistance were received, of which nine were funded. Projects ranged from retrofitting residences in Pangnirtung, heat recovery from refrigeration in a major shopping center in Yellowknife, construction of a wood gasification power and heat plant in Fort Providence, development of a passive solar/forced air house in Fort Smith, and the staging of an energy week demonstration in Frobisher Bay.

An infrared thermography unit was purchased for measuring heat loss in a variety of field applications. This equipment was in great demand and used extensively in the Baffin and Keewatin regions. Consideration is being given to contracting this unit to a private contractor who would deliver energy audit services to interested communities, organizations or individuals.

Petroleum Products

During 1981, existing petroleum product dispensing facilities were improved and various safety features were installed. Improvements included tank farm illumination and replacement of dangerous ladders with proper cat walks and spiral staircases. Aviation refueling facilities are being installed at Holman Island and Sachs Harbour in response to the aviation industry's desire for turbine fuel.

Decentralization of the petroleum operation continued during 1981. Additional responsibilities such as resupply co-ordination, negotiation of fuel handling contracts and operating budget administration were assumed by regional offices. In the future, responsibility for training programs and quality control will pass to the regions.

Solar panels are installed on an energy demonstration house in Frobisher Bay.

Local Government

The Honourable
James Wah-Shee
Minister of Local Government

Minister's Report

In keeping with the Legislative Assembly's priority for constitutional and political change in the N.W.T., Minister of Local Government James Wah-Shee encouraged and participated in many community and regional meetings to discuss ways in which local people might have more control over their own affairs. Such meetings took place at Fort Good Hope in January, Rankin Inlet in March, Wrigley in August and Inuvik and Snare Lake in September. Mr. Wah-Shee was also represented by his officials at the Baffin Regional Council meeting held in Cape Dorset in March.

One topic of discussion at most of these meetings was the proposed community government ordinance. This draft ordinance has acted as a basis for discussing with communities the wide range of choice in responsibilities that they may accept in managing community government affairs. A review of the municipal ordinance was completed in collaboration with the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities resulting in numerous proposed amendments which would complement the community government ordinance.

Co-operation with native organizations has been beneficial in bringing Government of the N.W.T. objectives for political and constitutional change closer to the forms of government envisioned by the native population of the N.W.T.

Mr. Wah-Shee attended ceremonies officially according hamlet status to Norman Wells on April 1, 1981. As well, three other settlements: Gjoa Haven; Spence Bay and Coppermine attained hamlet status on April 1.

Mr. Wah-Shee introduced a comprehensive homeowners' tax rebate program to the Legislative Assembly in February and homeowners are now receiving these rebates upon application to their municipality. Expansion of the assessment and taxation program continued with the goal of providing more funds to local governments for provision of improved services and special local projects.

At the Interprovincial Conference of Ministers of Municipal Affairs in Winnipeg in August, Mr. Wah-Shee was represented by his officials. He encouraged the participation of competitors and N.W.T. officials in the Canada Games in Thunder Bay. He attended the Western Arctic Regional Games in Fort McPherson and the Interprovincial Conference of Ministers of Sport and Recreation in Vancouver in October.

Work was completed on a major new recreation facilities assistance policy, which was approved in principle and is expected to be implemented in 1982.

A nationally certified municipal administration program was carried out for community administrators, with eight graduates in 1981. As well, a three-level certificate program was carried out with 17 people completing intermediate level in January and 12 people completing the introductory course in November.

Municipal Affairs

Under the homeowner's tax rebate program, resident owners living in a city, town or village received a rebate on their municipal taxes from the Government of the N.W.T. The program provides for a 50% rebate of taxes up to a maximum of $200 in any given taxation year. In the taxation areas where the rate of taxation is low the rebate provided is 50% of the taxes to a maximum of $50 in any given taxation year.

The incorporation of the communities of Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay, Coppermine and Norman Wells as hamlets brought the total number of hamlets in the N.W.T. to 24. Including the seven tax-based municipalities of Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Inuvik, Pine Point and Frobisher Bay, there were 31 incorporated municipalities in the N.W.T. In addition, there were 24 organized settlements with locally elected councils which acted in an advisory capacity on municipal matters. In the hamlets and settlements approximately 90% of the administrative staff and council members were Inuit, Indian or Metis.

The property assessment and taxation program continued to expand and an additional 12 communities in the Baffin and Keewatin regions were added to the roll in 1981.

A number of debenture loans were issued to the tax-based municipalities to finance capital projects such as road paving, sidewalk construction, fire engines and fire halls. Most of these municipalities have developed three to five year capital plans whereby the impact of debenture loan payments on local taxation can be scheduled to coincide with assessment growth and other revenue factors.

Town Planning, Lands, Water and Sanitation

Community plans were initiated or prepared with the communities of Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Fort Liard, Fort Smith, Hay River, Jean Marie River, Lac la Martre, Pine Point, Snowdrift, Yellowknife, Fort Norman, Inuvik and Coppermine. In addition a major three year study was started to define a new planning ordinance that will provide the legal framework for all northern planning and associated regulations and controls.

Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditures
Tax-Based Municipalities/ As at December 31, 1980

Legal Surveys were carried out in Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Whale Cove, Baker Lake, Fort Rae, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Tuktoyaktuk and Norman Wells.

Land assembly projects were completed in Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Rae, Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine. Site development, land development and road construction projects were sponsored in most N.W.T. communities.

A new land valuation policy was implemented to encourage home ownership and to reflect development costs in land prices.

The water and sanitation program provided for approximately $10,000,000 worth of capital improvements to water, sewage and garbage facilities in approximately 30 communities. Major water supply projects were undertaken in Fort Franklin, Fort McPherson, Fort Simpson, Pine Point, Tuktoyaktuk and Yellowknife. Construction of sewage disposal facilities was undertaken in Baker Lake, Fort Norman, Inuvik, Rae-Edzo and Yellowknife with solid waste disposal facilities being completed at Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset.

A private homeowner service connection grant was initiated whereby private homeowners may receive financial assistance to install piped water/sewer service connection if conversion of an area of a community to piped services is economically desirable. This grant recognizes the investment made by the private homeowner to receive the trucked or other type of service originally installed.

Development and Training

The development and training dividion assists with the development of democratic and responsive community governments and encourages community-wide understanding of local responsibility. Advice and support is given to elected and appointed local officials by conducting consultations, conferences and training workshops at the community, regional and territorial levels.

Activity was especially concentrated in Norman Wells and the Central Arctic settlements of Coppermine, Gjoa Haven and Spence Bay which attained hamlet status. Preparatory work was also begun in Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour to assist them in achieving their goal of attaining hamlet status in 1982.

There was extensive community consultation on the community government ordinance which would provide for flexibility so that each community may establish a structure suited to its own local requirements.

The first certificates at the intermediate and university level were issued under the new certification program in municipal administration.

Airports

The joint Territorial/Federal program to improve airports and aviation support services at 38 communities in the N.W.T. progressed according to schedule.

In 1981 major airport construction projects resulted in expenditures in excess of $12,000,000, bringing the total program expenditure since inception to nearly $50,000,000. Runway construction was completed at Fort Liard, Rankin Inlet, Fort Norman, Aklavik, Sachs Harbour and Igloolik. Terminal buildings were started at Spence Bay and Repulse Bay and improved lighting systems installed at Spence Bay, Whale Cove, Lake Harbour, Cape Dorset, Pond Inlet, Sanikiluaq and Broughton Island.

The Territorial Government assumed responsibility for constructing an extension to the Gjoa Haven runway which would allow for unrestricted operation of heavy cargo aircraft.

With the completion of each community airport, hamlet and settlement councils employ trained local people to operate and maintain the airports and provide weather observance and communication services. In 1981 approximately $3,500,000 was expended for operation and maintenance of N.W.T. community airports.

The Territorial Government assumed responsibility for all airport staff training on April 1, 1981. Through three formal courses, 19 northerners were trained in weather observation/communication skills and regional workshops provided additional training for 16 airport maintenance personnel. In 1981, there were more than 50 full-time community council employees working at 24 community airports.

Recreation

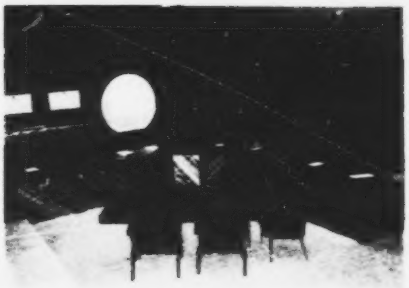
Regional recreation training offered community leaders an opportunity to develop skills in organizing and implementing community recreation programs and services. Regional recreation staff positions were established for the Baffin and Inuvik regions as decentralization proceeded.

The Northern Games Association was decentralized with separate games held in Fort McPherson, Coppermine and Repulse Bay. Revitalized Dene Games were held in Rae-Edzo. Cultural contingents representing the N.W.T. performed at the Vancouver Canadian Heritage Festival as well as the Canada Games.

Sport North, in conjunction with this division, organized a contingent of 46 representatives of softball, swimming and track and field to the Canada Summer Games. Plans are now underway for the upcoming Arctic Winter Games which will be held in Fairbanks, Alaska in March 1982. Regional trials were held in December, with Territorial trials scheduled for early in the new year. Sport North added two new member organizations, squash and indoor soccer, bringing their total number of member sport organizations to 26.

The Terry Fox Run received strong support in the N.W.T. with 18 communities participating.

A northern leaders conference brought government and native organization leaders together in Yellowknife (upper left). Local Government minister James Wah-Shee met with Dene chiefs and councillors at a Mackenzie-Liard regional meeting in Wrigley. Igal Roth worked with Coppermine councillors in developing a community plan.



The one hand reach was a test of skills at the Northern Games in Fort McPherson. Roger Killiktee checks weather readings at the Po Inlet airport. The Tuktoyaktuk hamlet coun has modern new chambers.

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development

Minister's Report

As minister with responsibility for overseeing Government of the N.W.T. input into native claims negotiations, James Wah-Shee provided direction to his staff in the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat regarding their role as Territorial Government negotiators for the Dene/Metis, Inuit and Inuvialuit claims. An overall co-ordination of effort has been required to allow Government of the N.W.T. input to be representative of the general public and facilitating for all native groups' aspirations.

The protection of aboriginal rights in matters such as the Canadian constitutional resolution and Bill C-48 has been a major concern. In March, the northern leaders' conference provided a forum for joint action on these issues.

Despite unending efforts for recognition and definition of these rights, progress has been slow. Mr. Wah-Shee will continue to attempt to have these rights protected and defined within the Canadian context.

He met during the year with federal government officials and made representations to encourage the resolution of this issue. His attendance at the World Council for Indigenous Peoples' Conference in Australia in May heightened the awareness of the government of the role attributed to native peoples in many parts of the world, such as Australia, Scandinavia, South America and the U.S.A. It also contributed to their knowledge of the situation in the N.W.T. He also met with the Alaskan Native Association and Native Council of Canada.

Constitutional issues continued to be of utmost importance, with the discussion paper "Our Land, Our Future" being distributed across the N.W.T. in November to solicit input from the general public on their views and suggestions regarding the future political and constitutional development of the N.W.T. The November session of the Legislative Assembly was devoted primarily to a discussion of aboriginal rights and constitutional issues, in order that a position paper can eventually be presented to the federal government outlining all northerners' aspirations.

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

Since its formation in June 1980, the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat has been under the direction of the Honourable James J. Wah-Shee. Apart from providing support and advice to the minister, the secretariat represents the Government of the N.W.T. in aboriginal rights negotiations and develops and presents options for political and constitutional development in the N.W.T. The secretariat, headed by an executive director, has a small staff consisting of three claims negotiators, a political development advisor, a researcher and a secretary.

The year of 1981 saw considerable progress in both areas of aboriginal rights and constitutional development. A spirit of trust and co-operation was established with the native organizations, enabling a constructive working relationship that gave rise to joint ventures. For example, the historic northern leaders conference, which was co-ordinated by the secretariat, brought together leaders from the native organizations and governments in the Yukon and N.W.T. As a result the leaders presented a unified front in opposition to the federal oil and gas Bill C-48.

The Territorial Government's participation in aboriginal rights negotiations was established on the basis of the sessional paper on aboriginal rights and constitutional development in the N.W.T., approved by the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly in June 1980 at Baker Lake. This paper instructs the Territorial Government to perform in a way that is co-operative with and supportive of the native organizations. The native organizations, after some initial reluctance, have accepted and now encourage the Territorial Government's active participation in negotiations.

The secretariat continued to be involved in all aboriginal rights negotiations in the N.W.T. With respect to the ITC Claim, considerable progress was achieved as evidenced by the signing of an agreement-in-principle on the wildlife component of the claim. Negotiations stalled in September when the Dene/Metis requested that the federal negotiator's mandate be enlarged to include political and constitutional development. Nevertheless, the door has been opened and the Government of the N.W.T. is optimistic that negotiations will resume in the near future. The COPE claim has been inactive since the beginning of 1981.

The Government of the N.W.T. also recognizes its responsibility to represent the best interests of all peoples in the N.W.T., including non-claimants, in relation to aboriginal rights. In a continuing effort to be responsive, the Territorial Government considers initiatives in the political and constitutional development area to be of major significance especially in terms of having a unified and common base of support in the struggle for responsible government. To this end, the secretariat has developed a discussion paper on political and constitutional development in the N.W.T., with a view to obtaining a consensus among the peoples in the North on the direction that they want to see the N.W.T. develop politically.

Another project underway in the area of political development within the N.W.T., is the COPE proposal for a Western Arctic Regional Municipality. In keeping with its commitment to work with people to develop regional forms of government in response to initiatives from communities, the Government of the N.W.T. is represented by the secretariat in the development of a regional government in the Western Arctic.

Information

The Department of Information is responsible for ensuring that residents of the Northwest Territories and other parts of Canada are informed of the programs, services and activities of the Government of the Northwest Territories. It provides a central service to the government in the areas of public relations, printing, graphic design, advertising and interpreting. The Department of Information reports to the Commissioner.

Northern Communications Program

In 1981 six communities received regional radio and television service through the department's northern communications program: Sachs Harbour, Lac La Martre, Repulse Bay, Lake Harbour, Broughton Island and Clyde River. There are now 16 communities which have received facilities through the program which began in 1978.

Sachs Harbour was the first community below 250 population to receive the service. The original program supplied equipment to communities between 250 and 500 residents. The population criterion was lowered to 150 by the Executive Committee acting on a recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.

The four remaining communities in the N.W.T. between 150 and 250 population are scheduled to receive the service in 1982: Whale Cove, Paulatuk, Wrigley and Rae Lakes.

The program provides satellite receiving and broadcast transmitting equipment which brings community residents CBC network television and CBC regional radio. The CBC has now provided facilities to all communities in the N.W.T. over 500 population, so by the end of 1982 all locations in the N.W.T. with at least 150 residents will have both radio and television service.

The Department of Information also encourages the development of local radio stations in two ways. Community radio societies are able to connect to the radio transmitter installed by the department, so they can provide local programming, usually in the native languages. They purchase their own studio equipment. The procedure has been followed in 13 of the 16 installations to date.

The department also has a community radio grant program to assist local radio stations with operating costs.

Public Affairs

The main accomplishments of the public affairs division during the year were the continued growth of a comprehensive audio-visual unit to serve the government and the initial development of a system to produce all materials in Dene languages.

The audio-visual unit has staff experienced in the planning, budgeting and production of 16mm film. Projects ranged from development of a rating system to assess the abilities of northern filmmakers, to assistance on production by a native communications group of experimental animation, to production of a 20-minute film on the Bathurst caribou herd for the government's wildlife service.

Other staff of the division began researching the feasibility of Dene translations in the Slavey, Loucheux, Chipewyan and Dogrib languages and compiling lists of potential freelance translators. Projects were completed for program departments in which the materials – both oral and written – were produced in these languages, along with English and Inuktitut. Research began on a system whereby an outside communications group and a private agency would in concert provide Dene translation service to the government on a regular basis for the majority of material the division prepares for radio and television.

During 1981, public affairs officers prepared about 300 press releases and 100 public service announcements for CBC northern television.

Longer term public relations and communications plans were developed for the health, social services and economic development and tourism departments, a process which should expand to other areas of the government.

The audio-visual section assisted the Native Communications Society of the Western Arctic (NCS) in production of a cultural historic film in the Nahanni area by providing the cinematographer for the film. The work produced is of such a quality that the co-producers, NCS and the National Film Board, are considering expanding the production from its original half-hour.

A film seminar was co-sponsored and financed with CBC for independent filmmakers in the north. Several shorts were produced for television use; further work was also done on a film distribution and sales system in southern Canada. The department's last production "You Can't Grow Potatoes Up There..." – the story of Inuit seal-hunting – was selected for entry by a Toronto film distributor in the Los Angeles International Film Exposition in the spring of 1982 in Hollywood, California.

Native communications groups were assisted on a continuing basis, including the development of a seminar of newspaper, radio, film and public relations techniques, held by the Native Communications Society and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. The department also provided financial assistance to the Native Communications Society for a workshop on developing the capability of community radio stations.

Publications and Production

The Dene and Inuit Traditional Life Series, produced by the publications and production division in 1981, was one of the most popular productions of the year. There are separate packages of 24 collector-quality archival prints on both the Dene and Inuit people of the Northwest Territories. Each package also includes an illustrated booklet on the history of the people. The series is being marketed in Southern Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as through outlets in the North.

The N.W.T. Data Book, a complete information guide on the Northwest Territories with detailed data on all communities, was published by a private Yellowknife firm with quantity purchase guarantees from the departments of information and economic development and tourism. Plans are underway for a 1982 edition of this excellent reference source.

Assistance was also provided to the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada for production of their publication "Inuit Organizations."

Extensive work was done for the Department of Local Government on a publication detailing water and sanitation facilities in the Northwest Territories. A prototype publication was produced related to the town plan for Baker Lake. The effectiveness of the publication at the community level will be reviewed and a new series of community town plans published in a standard format.

The territorial printer announced the release of two new legislative publications in December 1981. The 1979-80 annual volume of ordinances, and the 1980 revised regulations will go on sale early in 1982. A new publication called Legislative Summary will be published on a regular basis after each session of the Legislative Assembly.

The printing bureau moved into new facilities in the Yellowknife Tallah Building. The new quarters have additional space and improved safety features. The move has allowed the printing bureau to be arranged into operational centres, improving the efficiency of internal printing.

The department continued to place about 80% of the government's printing requirements with private printers, using northern firms whenever possible.

Interpreter-Translator Corps

The N.W.T. Interpreter Corps continued to provide language services for all Territorial government departments and the Legislative Assembly in addition to all levels of Territorial courts, the federal government and other agencies and organizations as time permitted.

Formed in 1973, the corps was established to aid communications between English-speaking and native language residents of the Northwest Territories.

Micro computer technology was introduced to the corps to provide for data processing of Inuit syllabics, a form of writing that uses symbols rather than the conventional alphabet. The application, a major breakthough, will make it possible to use state-of-the-art technology to word process one of Canada's oldest indigenous languages.

The system is being designed to provide for complete computerized text editing, storage and retrieval of information and dictionary programs. Hard copy stored in the computer will be printed in syllabics at 450 words per minute.

During 1982, the department will be examining the possibility of developing a micro computer network that will link its regional offices in Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay with its headquarter's staff.

If practical, the system will enable a document that has been translated in any of the centres to be communicated to Yellowknife where it will be captured, processed by high-speed typing equipment and then printed for distribution.

A major review of the Interpreter Corps, its administration, training procedures and organizational framework, was also completed and staff are addressing the implications of the report with a view to introducing certain changes designed to effect better efficiencies of operation.

Audit Bureau

The Territorial Audit Bureau reports to the Commissioner and to the Deputy Commissioner who serves as chairman of the audit committee. Apart from performing internal audits, the bureau fulfills the role of a provincial auditor general, particularly in performing audits of all federal-provincial cost sharing agreements and in doing year-end work for the federal auditor general.

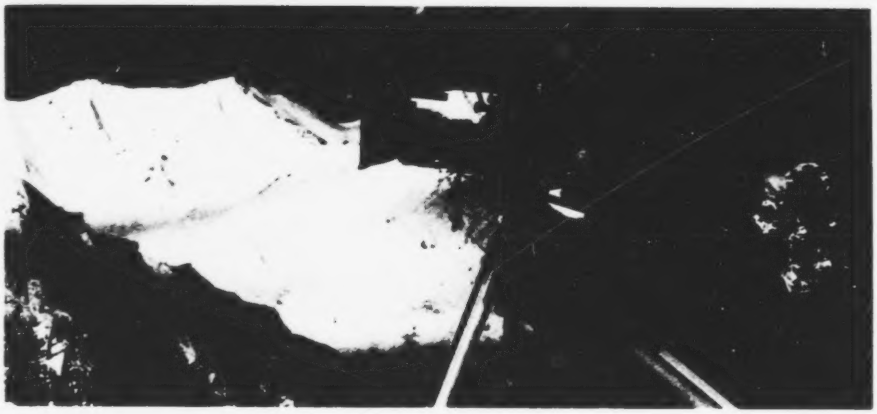
During the year, audits were performed in most departments, all regions and many settlements. Assistance was provided to local staff and managers in proper accounting procedures and audit observations were discussed at the level where corrective action could be implemented.

The bureau is taking on responsibility for the audit of the Housing Corporation, the general development agreement, financial information systems, budget review hospitals, health information system and several other new or expanded activities. Audits of many DREE claims confirmed benefits to most hunters and trappers associations, some band councils and other community organizations.

The base established for the performance of operational audits was expanded to include comprehensive audit.

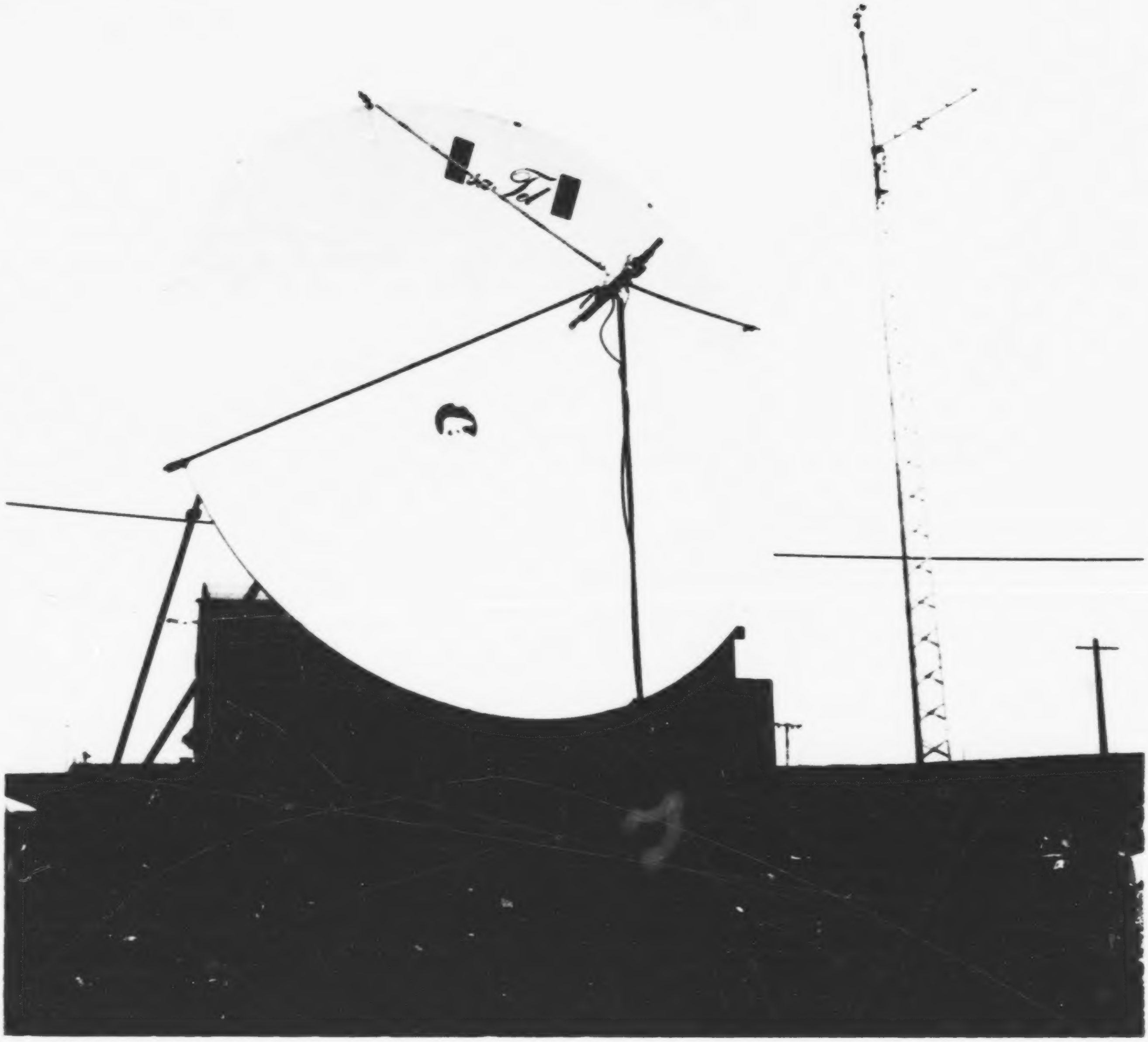
A new five year plan has been prepared to include the additional work identified for the bureau, following new methods and techniques. The bureau worked closely with the auditor general on a special audit of the financial information system requested by the Legislative Assembly.

The bureau encourages staff to work towards professional designations. To date nine members have achieved this status, while others have worked to different levels and have returned to work in their home communities. Computer training was available to all staff and four members took advantage of a three week self-training program.



Audio-visual producer Bill Stewart filmed "The Last Mooseskin Boat" in the Mackenzie Mountains in conjunction with the Native Communications Society.

Sachs Harbour was one of six communities in 1981 to receive television and radio satellite receiving and transmitting equipment from the Department of Information.



Personnel

The Department of Personnel is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of personnel management within the public service of the Government of the Northwest Territories. This includes such functions as staffing and employee housing, administrative policy development, employee relations, employee benefits, classification and compensation and staff training programs. The Department of Personnel reports to the Commissioner.

Staffing and Housing

Of the 1,059 positions staffed in 1981, a total of 890 were hired from the North, while 169 were from outside the Territories. This compares to a total of 932 northern hires in 1980. In addition, 270 teaching positions were filled. Eighty-seven of the positions filled in 1981 were transfers and 206 were promotions.

While a program of restraint on southern hiring continued in 1981, increased numbers of competitions were advertised in Southern Canada. A high volume of staff transfers and promotions in 1981 resulted in a depletion of strength in the technical and professional areas.

Native employment reached a level of 37% of the total number of positions filled.

Administrative Policies

The Government of the Northwest Territories took a major step towards an eventual withdrawal from the provision of employee accommodation by implementing most of the major recommendations of the 1979 task force on housing.

Employees in centres on a highway system will pay rental rates which are in line with market conditions and the government will only provide new employees with accommodation for a period of one year. The sale of surplus government accommodation to employees and eventually to the public is planned for 1982.

Rental rates in other communities will also move closer to market rates and employees will be charged for electrical consumption at a rate comparable to that charged in Yellowknife.

Employee Relations

Negotiations were undertaken with both the N.W.T. Public Service Association and the N.W.T. Teachers' Association to renew contracts which expired on April 1, 1981 and September 1, 1981 respectively.

Settlements called for enhancements to some of the benefits provided in each collective agreement, and salary increases spread over a two year period.

The N.W.T. Teachers' Association ratified a contract which called for a 12¼% salary increase in the first year of the contract and a cost of living adjustment for the second year. The N.W.T. Public Service Association was offered a contract which included 14¼% in the first year and 12% in the second year. Union membership turned down the government's offer and a settlement had not yet been reached as of October, 1981.

Employee Benefits

An evaluation is being made of benefits administration in the agencies which form part of the N.W.T. Public Service, but do not depend upon the personnel department for services. These include the Workers' Compensation Board, the N.W.T. Housing Corporation and the Fort Smith and Yellowknife hospitals. The concept is to implement practices in each of the jurisdictions which are consistent with personnel management in use throughout the rest of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Classification and Compensation

The classification standards presently in use by the Government of the Northwest Territories were mainly developed by a task force in 1975. The introduction of new types of positions and changes in functions have resulted in several major changes to standards.

A classification study was completed for the Frobisher Bay Hospital which is to be transferred to Territorial government jurisdiction by April 1, 1982. A new classification standard for child care workers has been developed and a new standard for property managers has been implemented. Standards for both the computing area and auditors were also completed.

The personnel department prepared a new list of union exclusions for the government. Since some of these positions are currently included, discussions with the Public Service Association are required to finalize the list.

Staff Development

An in-service trainee program provides opportunities to long-term residents to prepare for employment in the public service by a combination of on the job experience and formal training. The emphasis of the program is to provide northerners with skills and knowledge, in many instances through training in post-secondary institutions to the degree, diploma or certificate level. By the end of 1981, there were approximately 75 trainees sponsored in this program of whom 85% were of native origin.

During 1981, trainees were being prepared in 23 different job categories in nine departments as well as the audit bureau and Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. Training is for such positions as social workers, assessors, personnel officers, highways technicians, computer operators, ophthalmic technicians and adult educators.

Through its education program, the government subsidized 15 employees in full-time study at post-secondary institutions in Southern Canada.

During 1981, approximately 666 employees attended one or more of the 30 training courses offered.

Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for designing, building, operating and maintaining all the buildings and works required by the Government of the N.W.T. The department reports to the Deputy Commissioner.

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and works continues to be a priority, since approximately $26,000,000 of the operations and maintenance budget was spent for utilities. Increased energy efficiency is an important aspect of new design and construction and there is a major program for retrofitting and upgrading energy standards of existing systems.

Contracts

A new minor works contract form has been written and introduced for projects less than $100,000. The elimination of bonding for these projects has assisted the small contractors in the N.W.T.

The northern preference policy has been changed to include all northern subtrade contractors in addition to northern general contractors. It provides a preference range of 5% or 10% of the contract value to the northern contractor.

Operations

Insulation was upgraded in many buildings and mechanical services modernized. Low energy appliances, high efficiency electric motors, motorized fuel dampers and improved combustion efficiency instruments have been introduced. The use of waste heat from Northern Canada Power Commission generators to heat government buildings has continued. Energy conservation measures resulted in cost savings in excess of $400,000.

The accommodation services program to reduce the number of government owned houses in areas where housing markets exist, was accelerated by offering 36 additional houses for sale to employees at market value.

An additional 120 mobile equipment items totalling $3,000,000 were delivered, replacing obsolete units and providing additional municipal services vehicles. Five communities received modern fire fighting vehicles.

Architecture

Major school construction projects include continuation of the Maani Ulujuk Elementary and Junior High School, Rankin Inlet and completion of the mezzanine area of the Keketak Ilihakvik School, Gjoa Haven. The Rankin Inlet school, started during the summer of 1980, is scheduled for completion in early 1982.

Planning is currently underway for new school facilities in Lac La Martre and Norman Wells and for a major addition in Clyde River. As well, restoration and modification are underway at Fort Smith to Breynat Hall, the Adult Vocational Training Centre student residence recently damaged by fire. Plans are also finalized for major renovations to Akaitcho Hall in Yellowknife.

A community services building containing community offices, post office, radio station, and recreation space is under construction in Pelly Bay.

Other projects include the construction of maintenance garages at Igloolik and Rankin Inlet, firehalls at Spence Bay, Pelly Bay and Rae and parking garages at the Hay River Reserve and Coppermine.

Engineering

A major part of the engineering division's responsibilities is the provision of clean drinking water coupled with disposal of all wastes.

The largest project carried out in 1981 was the design and construction of a new 20,000,000 gallon reservoir for Tuktoyaktuk. This is being built using 500,000 cubic metres of sand dredged from Tuktoyaktuk Bay as basic building material. The reservoir was shaped in 1981; the liner and water supply will be arranged in 1982.

Major water supply works are underway in Fort Simpson, Rae-Edzo, Fort McPherson, Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay. In Frobisher Bay, extensive operations are underway to improve the winter usefulness of the system.

Sewer improvements are being carried out in several communities. In connection with this work, a new portable video camera was acquired to pass through finished sewer lines to find sewer blockages and indicate construction faults before new sewers are accepted.

Completely new tank farms were constructed in Fort Franklin and Paulatuk. A major rebuild of the facilities of Gjoa Haven is underway, and a new tank for aviation fuel is being built in Coppermine.

Highways

After a detailed analysis of the previous maintenance contract arrangement for the Mackenzie Highway extension to Fort Simpson, a change was made to break the distance into smaller sections. Subsequently, smaller contracts were arranged with a local contractor in Fort Simpson and the Indian Band group called Nogha Enterprises.

A new cable ferry for the Peel River crossing on the Dempster Highway was commissioned in September. The vessel was named after Abraham Francis, a respected resident of Fort McPherson.

In the Baffin region, specifications were written for procurement of a special aggregate screening plant which can be airlifted in a Hercules aircraft, and for the design and construction of a steel bridge for Pangnirtung.

A highway project at Inuvik involved surfacing the road between the town and the airport with asphalt pavement. This 10 km piece of highway will be watched with interest over the next several years since its performance will determine the practicality of this form of surface for other communities with similar environmental conditions.

REGIONS

Inuvik Region

The major developments at Norman Wells and the Beaufort Sea continued to play an important role in the increase of activity within the Inuvik region. Full operation of the Dempster Highway link with Southern Canada also added to the flurry of activity.

Both commercial and leisure travel on the Dempster Highway are increasing. A total of 3,317 vehicles and 7,929 passengers used the Peel River Ferry in 1980. Indications are that this traffic was surpassed in 1981. It is believed that recreational traffic will increase considerably in 1982. Tour companies foresee a doubling of business.

During 1981, the Department of Economic Development worked with the petroleum industry on implementing the apprenticeship program. With the petroleum industry indenturing apprentices, it is anticipated that the number of registered apprentices in the region could increase by about 50.

The Inuvik Parka Enterprise entered into a major contract with the Hudson's Bay Company wholesale division, who have become the sole distributors of the Inuvik parka south of the 60th parallel. The Fort McPherson canvas shop, which manufactures overalls and canvas goods, entered into two major contracts to supply overalls to Dome Petroleum and CanMar. Production in both plants has increased rapidly.

There was increased business activity, particularly in the non-renewable resource development of the Beaufort Sea and Norman Wells. Special ARDA continued as a valuable resource for establishing native northern business.

The year 1981 marked the opening of a winter road to Fort Franklin from Fort Norman for the resupply of petroleum products. The general public also took advantage of the winter road. A further expansion of the winter road system is planned for the 1982 season.

The total strength of native northern staff in the region remains fairly consistent at about 35% of the 401 positions.

The Department of Personnel is increasing its efforts to provide more counselling to employees and to increase contact with local people in the communities through participating in school career shows and community meetings.

There are local education authorities in all communities. The L.E.A.'s were consulted on staffing, particularly selection of principals. There is also an active regional local education authority.

There is an active Dene language program at Fort Franklin. The school principal is Dene and there are three other Dene speaking staff members. Slavey language readers and other materials will be produced. Slavey will be the language of instruction to the end of the third year of school. There is also a Loucheux instructor at Fort McPherson and all Loucheux training for the teacher education program will be held in Fort McPherson beginning in 1982-83.

In September a regional meeting of Beaufort-Delta communities was held as a forum for discussions on the evolution of a regional form of government, if the communities decide to pursue this course. Meetings in the Great Bear area were also held to discuss the establishment of a regional body.

The Arctic airports program is on schedule with construction completed at Sachs Harbour, where the airport is being maintained and operated by the council, as at Aklavik and Fort McPherson.

Capital projects in the Inuvik area emphasized the improvement of water/sewer facilities in the communities. A major project is the Tuktoyaktuk reservoir, which when completed will serve the needs of the community and the oil resource developers over a 20 year span.

The Department of Social Services was successful in doubling the number of foster homes in Inuvik. Two of the foster homes operate on a 24-hour emergency basis.

A new alcohol centre was opened in Inuvik under the direction of a local board.

An inter-agency committee was formed to integrate the work of the Inuvik Hospital, nursing stations, the schools and Social Services to provide a better service to handicapped people.

The community council in Fort Good Hope commenced discussion with the department on devolution of social services. Arctic Red River requested that the local band council take responsibility for social assistance and probation.

In co-operation with the Sachs Harbour hunters' and trappers' association, 200 musk ox were harvested. The Inuvialuit Development Corporation accepted responsibility for exploring and developing markets for the red meat.

Inuvialuit Development Corporation and the department also co-operated in a test fishery project in the Mackenzie Delta to examine fish stocks and explore potential markets. A total of 22,000 pounds of whitefish were hauled.

Our Lady of Good Hope Church in Fort Good Hope was declared a national historic site.

Fort Smith Region

The Fort Smith region was officially divided on April 1, 1981. This major decentralization involved the communities of Holman Island, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Bay Chimo, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and Pelly Bay, all previously administered from Fort Smith. Those communities now form the Central Arctic region administered from Cambridge Bay.

There was also successful devolution of tourism development to the Big River travel association. The communities south and west of Great Slave Lake are united in this venture with the assistance of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism and general development agreement funding.

The 1981 capital planning exercise involved close consultation with every community in the region. Each community was invited to submit a three year plan of capital requirements including priorities for all government departments. The submissions were then incorporated into the Fort Smith regional capital plan.

The Dene bands of Fort Providence and Hay River, assisted by the Department of Social Services, operated summer camps at Willow Lake, Horn River and Sandy Creek. A total of 180 children enjoyed the valuable opportunity of experiencing the six week camps.

A pilot project was initiated in Rae for the blind and sight handicapped, with the combined energies of the C.N.I.B., adult education and public health personnel and the Rae-Edzo school society. The New Horizons funded Nishi Kho Senior Citizen's Society, also of Rae, was created to supply vital services to formerly house-bound elders.

Growing employment opportunities in the Fort Simpson area (Cadillac Mines and the Norman Wells pipeline) were met with the transfer of a manpower development officer position to the area.

Trapper incentive grants and regional wildlife service support of 75 outpost camps resulted in regional trappers realizing $1,440,000 from fur harvesting.

Department of Economic Development funded programs accounted for assistance amounting to $690,820 for northern business development.

Through Department of Local Government assistance and funding, the Rae Lakes community complex was completed and work began on a community hall for Fort Resolution. Airport improvements were undertaken in Snowdrift, Trout Lake and Fort Providence, with the work sub-contracted to each community.

An additional position was added to the Department of Personnel to place an added emphasis on trainee counselling and employee in-service training.

Local education authorities throughout the region were increasingly active in education affairs and decisions. By request, an adult educator is now serving the Hay River Dene band.

The privatization of commercial enterprises continued with proposals received for operations in Fort Smith, Rae Lakes and Rae.

Moose and caribou population surveys were conducted in the Liard, Providence and Slave River lowland areas. Habitat evaluation studies involving summer students were carried out in the bison sanctuary and Slave River lowlands.

Central Arctic Region

Decentralization and devolution were of major importance in the Central Arctic throughout 1981. On April 1, the Central Arctic became the fifth administrative region of the N.W.T.; Coppermine, Gjoa Haven and Spence Bay were incorporated as hamlets; the Gjoa Haven education committee became an education society.

The Central Arctic Area Council became the Central Arctic Regional Council and, through reciprocal meetings with representatives of the Baffin Regional Council, began to plan for incorporation and assumption of increased responsibilities.

Regional groups with interests in the areas of education, renewable resources and social services held regional meetings and began discussing the possibility of formalizing their functions and responsibilities.

The Coppermine Development Corporation was formed and a community economic development planner/co-ordinator hired. Residents of the region were invited to submit suggestions for a name for the new region.

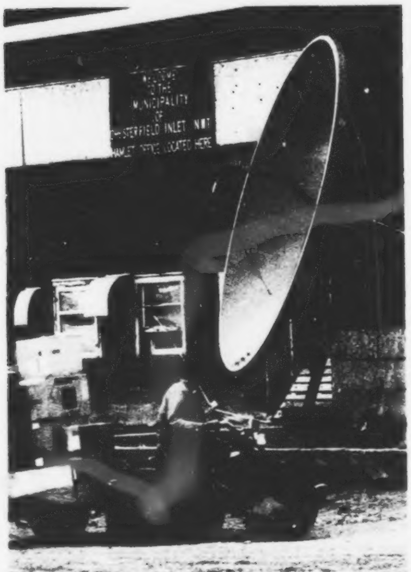
The Department of Local Government continued consultation with all communities on the proposed community government ordinance. The department provided a grant to the Central Arctic Northern Games Association to enable it to hold a successful week of traditional games in Coppermine and sponsored six hamlet and settlement employees on municipal administrative courses.

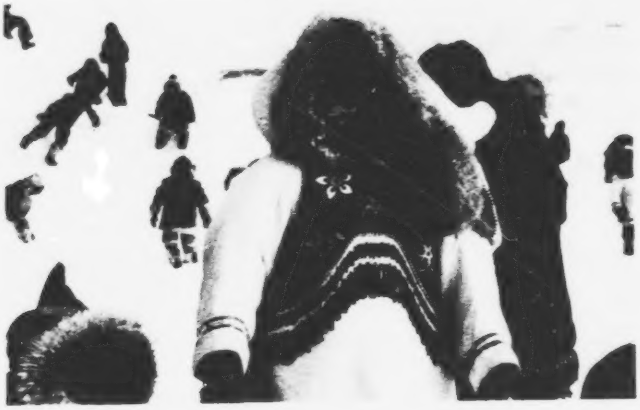
Major construction projects to improve services to the people of the region included land assembly in Cambridge Bay and Coppermine and construction of a hamlet office in Pelly Bay. Tank farms in Holman Island and Pelly Bay, a school mezzanine in Gjoa Haven and a portable classroom in Cambridge Bay were completed. Along with new construction a great deal of attention was paid to retrofitting existing buildings to reduce energy consumption.

The personnel department set goals of increasing the number of native employees and trainees and reducing the turnover rate of all staff. In the first eight months of the year 53 percent of employees hired were native. One trainee completed training.

Local education authorities continued to take over increased responsibilities. They were successful in obtaining adult education programs in Coppermine and Spence Bay

Snare Lake, Fort Smith region (upper right); Chesterfield Inlet, Keewatin region (centre left); the Peel River ferry near Fort McPherson, Inuvik region (centre right); Arctic Bay, Baffin region (bottom left); Perry River outpost camp, Central Arctic region (bottom right).


WELCOME
TO THE
MUNICIPALITY
OF
CHESTERFIELD INLET NWT
HAMLET OFFICES LOCATED HERE



and a community grade ten program in Cambridge Bay. An L.E.A. chairmen's conference was hosted by Cambridge Bay.

Several communities expressed the desire to begin discussions on devolution of social services programs to the local level. The Cambridge Bay alcohol and drug committee was successful in its campaign to have bulk beer sales banned in the community. All communities were heavily involved in the Central Arctic health care study and are proceeding to set priorities for the recommendations of the study team.

Hunters' and trappers' associations in the region became increasingly involved in expanding their capabilities. Holman Island successfully carried on sports hunts for polar bears and musk ox, supported a Special ARDA application for a new walk-in freezer and led the region in fur sales. Coppermine operated a longliner to resupply five outpost camps. Cambridge Bay hosted a meeting of regional H.T.A. representatives.

Community residents expanded their abilities in the field of private enterprise. Both the Eskimo loan fund and Special ARDA programs continued to be heavily utilized. There were major improvements in tourist accommodation facilities at Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay; retail store additions at Spence Bay; outfitter and outpost camps at Holman and Coppermine; a snowmobile dealership at Gjoa Haven.

The tourism promotion grant was utilized by all communities to develop a Central Arctic tourism brochure, a 20 page full color publication with all photographs donated by the residents of the region.

Keewatin Region

The Keewatin region was particularly successful during 1981 in achieving the goals of devolution, because of a commitment to participation and sharing in the decision making process. Government programs and services are moving closer to the people of the Keewatin and residents are expressing optimism about the future. The Keewatin has made progress in establishing the viability of its resource development potential. There is a development plan that is consistant with the culture and traditions of the region.

Considerable progress has been made in education with increased participation of local education authorities in determining the priorities and direction for the region. L.E.A.'s participated in the hiring of the new regional superintendent of education. At a community level, they also played a key role in the hiring of principals and teachers, advising the regional government on capital expenditures, and assisting in the preparation of educational materials.

There is a movement among the L.E.A.'s towards the establishment of a regional educational authority which would have the primary purpose of determining education policies at all levels that are supportive of the cultural interests of the region.

Coral Harbour joined Baker Lake and Eskimo Point in obtaining education society status, providing community residents with the ability to advise the principal on the running of the school, selection of school personnel and the operational budget.

Work is nearing completion of the new Maani Ulujuk elementary school at Rankin Inlet. During the planning and design of the school, the architect set up an office in Rankin Inlet. The Rankin Inlet new school committee was able to provide substantial input in the design and services available at the school, oriented towards program objectives established by the community.

A major development was selection of the site and determination of program objectives for the new Keewatin regional high school and educational center. The decision making process involved representatives from all Keewatin communities.

At a mayor's conference held in September, the decision was made to formalize annual meetings with a view towards establishing a regional council to represent the communities on matters affecting municipal policy.

At the conference, the mayors gave their unanimous approval to a revised community government ordinance which expands their options and choices regarding municipal decision making. They were also involved in establishing the capital plan for the region over the next three years, and designating priorities from a community perspective.

The Department of Local Government facilitated an improvement of the airstrip in Rankin Inlet to allow larger aircraft services direct from Winnipeg. Travel to southern points will become easier, meaning better medical services as well as improved transportation of southern goods to Keewatin communities.

The development of a viable tourism industry was one of the main priorities of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Working closely with the Keewatin chamber of commerce, a major promotion of the region's potential for tourism was intitiated. The department seconded a tourism officer to work on a part-time basis with the Keewatin chamber of commerce, an indication of its support for the organization and its objectives.

Four new Inuit employees were recruited for the Iglualuk Transient Centre in Churchill. This is in accordance with the eventual goal of hiring Inuktituk speaking people to assume more responsible positions.

Consistent with the objective of devolution, a staff training package was developed to expedite the entry of more qualified Inuit into social service worker positions.

The Department of Social Services continued discussions with the hamlet councils of Coral Harbour and Eskimo Point regarding the devolution of social services to the community level.

In an effort to maximize employment for local residents, the regional administration in concert with the Public Service Association completed an evaluation of government staffing in the region. Departmental positions were identified in which employees have continuous contact with organizations, groups or individuals whose first language is Inuktitut. As a result of this assessment, there is now a requirement, in many instances, that incumbent employees of certain positions be able to speak Inuktitut.

One of the most critical areas in the operation of government in the Keewatin is communications. The Department of Information assessed the effectiveness of its services both within government and to the public and devised an innovative program to overcome some of the problems of the past. The interpreters will become increasingly involved in determining what program and policy information should be made available to the public, as well as the most effective means of presenting this information. They will also play a more consultive role in determining the relevance of government programs and initiatives, and help bridge whatever information gaps might exist between government and the people.

A major achievement of the Department of Renewable Resources was the formation of the Keewatin Wildlife Federation. The federation acts as a co-ordinating body for hunters and trappers associations in communities throughout the Keewatin.

Officials of the department met with community residents to discuss the status of wildlife populations and to obtain their views on government regulation. A vital dialogue has been established in the region.

Many new training and apprenticeship programs have been started in the region which will provide more residents with gainful employment. All departments of government have been encouraged to use Keewatin businesses and suppliers and to foster the principle of regional self-reliance.

Baffin Region

The Baffin Regional Council held its eighth and ninth sessions in Cape Dorset and Pangnirtung in 1981. The council continued its involvement in many aspects of municipal government in the region. In addition, first steps were taken to integrate all regional committees and associations to provide a strong central voice for the people of the region.

Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset have both formally applied for hamlet status. Planning began to meet the incorporation date of April 1, 1982.

Major town planning exercises were carried out in the communities of Lake Harbour and Pond Inlet and extensive work was carried out to identify new gravel sources in a number of communities in the region. Planning for the construction of a new community hall for Cape Dorset was also finalized.

Energy conservation work in the region is proceeding apace with extensive up-grading of government buildings. Significant savings in energy consumption have already been realized as a result of initial work.

An energy awareness program was carried out during September and October, as a forerunner to Energy Week which took place October 17-25. The program was successful in encouraging public awareness of energy conservation.

A successful caribou tagging program was carried out at Niko Island with 416 animals tagged. The hunters and trappers associations in Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay played an important role in this program. At the request of the community of Resolute, an aerial survey of caribou and musk ox was carried out on Bathurst Island.

Nine new outpost camps were set up, making a total of 24 in the region. Approximately 350 people are now taking an active part in the program.

The town of Frobisher Bay assumed responsibility for the delivery of social services July 1, 1981. The agreement between the town and the Government of the Northwest Territories was signed by the Minister of Social Services and the mayor of Frobisher Bay in a ceremony held June 30.

A major study was carried out on the Baffin Correctional Center and plans began for the construction of a new center to serve the region.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism received funding approval for a one-year study to assess regional tourism attractions and markets and to identify a comprehensive development strategy.

The department also launched a housing contractor training program to increase the local business and training aspects of housing projects. Apprenticeship positions increased by 32 percent and more people participated in training courses. Sales of handcrafted garments, jewellery and tapestries increased by 14 percent.

Major education developments in the region include organization of a field based teacher training program and implementation of the first phase of the high school certificate program. When fully on stream, the high school program will offer pre-employment and pre-vocational options not previously available or available only in part.

BOARDS AND AGENCIES

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

The N.W.T. Housing Corporation is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of social housing programs for the Northwest Territories to make available an adequate standard of housing to all residents. It also facilitates other housing programs, including homeownership, for the benefit of all residents of the Northwest Territories.

The year 1981 was one of change, challenge and continued growth for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation. Corporation programs and activities are directed toward people and housing, with greater input sought at the community level in determining and meeting housing goals.

Finance and Administration

The capital budget for the housing corporation in 1981 totalled $25,039,000 with 75.5% funded from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and 24.5% from the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The corporation's operations and maintenance budget for 1981 totalled $35,083,100 with 24.1% from CMHC and 52.6% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. Non-cash items contributed 12.9% and the collection of rent 10.4%.

Programs

In addition to social housing, the housing corporation offers a wide range of alternative housing programs.

Interest in homeownership increased markedly in 1981 and the small settlement home assistance grant program (SSHAG) continued to gain in popularity. This is a self-help program which required a contribution of sweat equity by the homeowner. The corporation grant of $15,000 is now supplemented by an additional $3,000 to assist with such costs as freight on logs, tools and equipment.

A rural and remote housing program is offered by the housing corporation in partnership with CMHC to allow lower income families an opportunity to own their own home at mortgage rates geared to income.

An interim financing program and the northern rental purchase program are examples of two other alternatives offered to assist individuals wishing to own a home.

Interchange of ideas has proven valuable to the development and implementation of corporation programs. To help create such an atmosphere, the corporation undertook two major housing conferences in 1981, one in the western Arctic and the other in the south Mackenzie region. The conferences were cost shared by CMHC and participation by all agencies involved in housing was encouraged. There is a continuing series of conferences to promote co-operation, understanding and communication about housing in the Northwest Territories.

Training also forms a large part of the activities carried out by the housing corporation. Nine training workshops were held for housing associations across the Territories in 1981. Usually three to five days in length, these workshops focus on the various programs offered by the corporation and explain policies and procedures involved in implementing these programs successfully.

A construction training program, successfully implemented in Pangnirtung and Frobisher Bay, was expanded to the communities of Hall Beach, Igloolik and Clyde River. There are 40 carpenter trainees in the program who are acquiring the necessary skills to enable them to deliver corporation housing. Many individuals successful in this program have the opportunity to continue in an apprenticeship program.

Contractor training has also been introduced in the communities of Coral Harbour, Whale Cove, Arctic Bay and Baker Lake in co-operation with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. This program will enable local contractors to compete more effectively within the construction industry.

The housing corporation maintains and manages over 4,000 rental units across the Territories, including 10 senior citizens accommodation projects.

A number of additional programs exist to ensure the upkeep of these units, such as the extraordinary maintenance program. During 1981, a budget of $1,200,000 in this program was spent on 800 rental units.

A further budget of $400,000 in the enriched emergency repair program was spent on 50 rental units, and $180,000 spent on the construction of porches for an additional 250 homes.

A rehabilitated housing corporation house in Frobisher Bay.

Construction

Activities in the construction field centered on two important areas during 1981: the rehabilitation of existing homes and new construction.

Rehabilitation became a focal point because of escalating operating and maintenance costs. In total, 132 units were rehabilitated, with such improvements as the upgrading of insulation to high "R" values, installation of energy efficient doors and windows and the modernization of plumbing and electrical fixtures.

In new construction, a total of 94 public housing family units and 30 Territorial government staff units were erected in various communities. The Woolfenden design was utilized again in 1981 because of it's versatility and energy efficiency.

Other new construction projects included the erection of four single person fourplexes, three warehouses and a duplex. Design of all housing is now done in conjunction with housing federations and where feasible with local communities.

Board of Directors

Three new members were appointed to the corporation board of directors in May: Sarto Ippiak, Chesterfield Inlet; Red Pedersen, Coppermine; and Stephen Kakfwi, Fort Good Hope. These new members join Ib Kristensen, Fort Smith; Nellie Cournoyea, Inuvik; Steve Brooks, Hay River; James Antoine, Fort Simpson; Simeonie Amagoalik, Resolute Bay and Robert S. Pilot, chairman of the board. The board provides integrated housing policies and direction to the administration of the corporation.

As well as being a member of the board, it is the mandate of the managing director as chief executive officer of the corporation to ensure the recommendations of the board are implemented. Victor Irving, newly appointed managing director of the N.W.T. Housing Corporation, has been working to strengthen senior management and restructure the organization along corporate lines to effectively realize the objectives of the board.

Workers' Compensation Board

The workers' compensation ordinance provides recompense to the worker for wage loss due to disability from personal injury by accident arising out of employment, without recourse to litigation. It ensures promptness and certainty of payment to the worker or dependants without unduly burdening the employer.

The ordinance extends the worker's protection to all accidents arising out of employment instead of merely those caused by the negligence of the employer. It places the adjudication of claims in the hands of the Workers' Compensation Board instead of the courts and it makes the employer's liability collective instead of individual.

On January 1, 1981 increases in workers' benefits became effective based on an increase in the workers' maximum assessable income.

During 1981, a total of 2,550 new claims were processed with the total registration of employers being 3,660.

In 1980 the board raised pensions payable to existing pensioners. The board granted supplementary pension increases in 1981 that would bring the total benefits payable to the following levels for all accidents that occurred prior to January 1, 1981: disability pensions based on a year's maximum assessable income of $20,400; widow's pensions of $561.00 per month; children's pensions of $127.50 per month.

A task force was established to study the existing operations of the Workers' Compensation Board, the future developments of workers' compensation in the Territories, and a review of matters connected with workers' compensation as practiced in other jurisdictions. A report has been submitted to the board and their recommendations affecting the worker and the employer will be considered for changes in the workers' compensation ordinance.

A merit rebate plan, which is a type of assessment rebate program for employers, completed the second year of a three year test program. This program is designed to encourage safety and reduce injury costs. The effectiveness of this program will be considered after its third year of trial operation.

Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board

The Liquor Control System is responsible for the purchase, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages to the residents of the Northwest Territories through its liquor stores and agencies, and the various licensed outlets. The system provides administrative support to the Liquor Licensing Board.

The Liquor Licensing Board was active in modifying regulations to meet changing conditions, and requirements. Several suspensions of licenses were imposed for contravention of the liquor ordinance.

Local option plebiscites are now mainly delegated to regional offices, with Liquor Control System personnel providing expertise when requested.

Prohibition, rationing or restriction are currently in force in 25 communities, and some form of change is being processed for several more.

Senior Management

B. Lewis
Deputy Minister
Education

E.G. Bowyer
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources

P. Moody
Deputy Minister
Health and Social Services

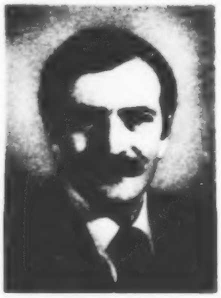
R. Morrison
Deputy Minister
Economic Development
and Tourism

M. Moore
Deputy Minister
Local Government

L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works

S. Lal
Deputy Minister
Justice and Public Services

E. Nielsen
Secretary to the Financial
Management Board and
Deputy Minister Finance



A. Zariwny
Secretary to the Energy
and Resource Development
Secretariat

A. Sorensen
Director of Information

J. Blewett
Director of Personnel

J. Quirke
Deputy Minister
Government Services

V. Irving
President
Northwest Territories
Housing Corporation

J. Britton
Baffin Regional Director

M. Stilwell
Keewatin Regional Director

G. Black
Central Arctic
Regional Director

J. MacEachern
Inuvik Regional Director

L. Gilberg
Fort Smith Regional Director

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Legislative Assembly Report

The Ninth Legislative Assembly, in the second full year of its term, maintained a very high level of activity.

Sessions were held in February and March in Yellowknife, at Hay River in May and at Yellowknife again in November.

In the periods between these sessions standing and special committees were active, especially those relating to finance, education and the impact of division of the Northwest Territories.

In January, 1981, Hon. Tom Butters became the first Minister of Finance for the Northwest Territories. Hon. Kane Tologanak became Minister of Government Services and Hon. Dennis Patterson became Minister of Education. This completed the full complement of seven elected ministers on the Executive Committee.

Fourth Session of the Ninth Assembly

The budget session of the Ninth Assembly opened on February 4th, 1981 and prorogued on March 13.

In his opening address Commissioner John Parker reviewed important changes in the Assembly and the Government of the Northwest Territories in the past year. He went on to say that it was a most significant undertaking in the field of education when the special committee on education was formed to review the role and function of education throughout the Territories.

Mr. Parker saw as a growing role of the government the requirement to speak out on socio-economic and environmental matters concerning major resource development proposals, such as the proposed Norman Wells pipeline and the Arctic pilot project. He said the government is continuing to ensure there would be full benefits for northern residents from these projects, along with the protection of native life styles.

He commended the ministers and all members of the Assembly for their hard work in ensuring that the voices of the people of the North were heard in the constitutional debate.

Commissioner Parker indicated that during 1980 the government would be developing a strategy for energy self-sufficiency which would promote northern access to secure energy supplies at stable prices. He said the ministers would also continue to press the federal government to consider providing a direct share of revenues accruing from the resource development in the North. He also said it is essential to not lose sight of the prospect of the settlement of aboriginal claims with a view to building on the spirit of trust and partnership.

Legislation

All 16 bills introduced at this session were passed.

The following new financial ordinances were enacted:

- Appropriation Ordinance 1981-82: to provide $374,276,000 to cover the expenses of the public service of the Northwest Territories for the 12 months ending March 31, 1982.
- Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 3, 1980-81: to provide $7,159,200 to cover additional expenditures for the public service for the financial year; to permit deletions from inventory of certain articles, and to authorize the Commissioner to write-off certain obligations or debts due to the government.
- Financial Agreement Ordinance 1981: to authorize the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada providing for the payment of operating and capital grants to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
- Loan Authorization Ordinance Number 1, 1981-82: to authorize the Commissioner to borrow funds for the purpose of making loans to municipalities and to persons.
- N.W.T. Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance 1980: to authorize the borrowing of funds by the N.W.T. Housing Corporation for the construction or acquisition of public housing projects.

Among the amending ordinances enacted were:

- Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance; Electrical Protection Ordinance; Fire Prevention Ordinance: to allow the Commissioner to adopt certain codes or standards by regulation.
- Justice of the Peace Ordinance: to enable the Commissioner to appoint juvenile court judges and to enable the Commissioner to make regulations establishing a justice of the peace advisory council.

Tagak Curley, co-chairman of the special committee on education, chatted with students at the school in Igloolik.

- Liquor Ordinance: to provide for increased penalties for people unlawfully supplying liquor, and to provide immunity to peace officers or designated persons who breach the ordinance for purposes of obtaining evidence.
- Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Ordinance: to eliminate the duty of a second-hand dealer to record details about the purchaser of goods valued at less than fifty dollars.
- Regulations Ordinance: to allow the Commissioner to deal with citing and numbering regulations – exempting maps, plans or drawings from gazetting in appropriate situations, and to provide a legislative base for consolidated or revised regulations.
- Safety Ordinance: to allow the Commissioner to make regulations respecting medical examinations of employees.
- Lotteries Ordinance: to allow the Commissioner to regulate and license persons or organizations conducting and managing lottery schemes as permitted pursuant to the Criminal Code of Canada.
- Income Tax Ordinance: to ensure that the tax base on which income tax for the Territories is computed is not eroded.
- Council Ordinance: to provide for revised constituency allowances and revised salaries for House officials, including a second deputy chairman of committees of the whole, and to provide for payment of certain specified expenses of the Speaker of the House.

Budget Speech

Mr. Butters, as Minister of Finance, presented his first budget speech to the House. He emphasized that constant responsible fiscal restraint was a 1981-82 reality which had to be faced. He noted, however, three priority areas where funding would be increased: political and constitutional development; renewable resources; and economic development.

He said the federal government will offset the extraordinary costs of energy incurred by the government and would receive a special funding submission in the political, resource and economic development areas.

He mentioned a formula-based funding arrangement which is to be proposed to the federal cabinet to provide the Territorial Government with a reasonable predictable level of funding early in the budget process. It involves a three year agreement whereby the Government of the Northwest Territories would receive increases to a base level of funding according to the actual percentage increases in provincial local government expenditures in Canada over a three year period. He went on to say that the Territorial Government was not yet committed to this process and the financial management board would be examining this proposal more thoroughly.

The Minister of Finance said that energy conservation for all residents of the Northwest Territories is of vital importance since energy costs are expected to increase in Canada over 20 per cent. He mentioned that there are three main areas of concentration for next year's budget: development of a three year forecast of basic program costs of all departments to plan for negotiations with the federal government; refinement of the accountability-based budgeting system; and a substantiation process for negotiations with the federal government.

Committee Reports

The standing committee on finance presented its eighth and ninth reports to the House. Most of the recommendations were passed with minor amendments. The committee also presented a report entitled "Responding to Non-Renewable Resource Development". This report was discussed in committee of the whole with the basic recommendations being adopted to recognize certain areas in the N.W.T. as developing zones and to establish a developing zone policy.

The special committee on education, which was established to consider all aspects of education in the N.W.T., gave its recommendations on student aid to the assembly in February 1981. This triggered a three day debate. One of the main recommendations that came out of the debate was that all students be awarded a basic N.W.T. student grant to cover transportation, tuition, books and supplies and that the next $1,800 of aid be awarded as a Canada student loan. Students (Indian and Inuit) who are eligible for assistance from the post secondary education assistance program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development would not be eligible for aid from the N.W.T. student aid plan.

There was discussion on whether the Territorial Government could cover the cost of Metis students and the effect the program would have on white students. While the matter is still under review the present student aid program is still in effect.

Resource Matters

There was another two day discussion in committee of the whole of a motion outlining a detailed position responding to the federal Bill C-48, regarding regulation of oil and gas in "Canada Lands". The motion suggested that there be a coalition of the N.W.T. Government and native organizations to make an effective presentation on the bill to the federal government. It was stated that the bill should in no way encroach on aboriginal title until land claims are resolved and that N.W.T. residents must reap benefits from exploration and development of resources. The motion called for consultation with the N.W.T. Government because of the socio-economic implications of massive developments in the N.W.T.

There was also a two day discussion on the pros and cons of uranium exploration and mining in the N.W.T.

Fifth Session of the Ninth Assembly

On May 14, 1981, the Legislative Assembly convened in Hay River for the fifth session of the Ninth Assembly. The session prorogued on May 27 after 10 sitting days.

In his opening address Commissioner Parker said that northerners are facing great pressures in resource development and constitutional and political development with the national energy program showing that Canada is looking to the North to relieve dependance on foreign oil supplies and also with the coming about of the most significant constitutional reform in Canadian history.

Mr. Parker pointed out that due to financial restraints the government was limited in its capability to respond to the social and economic effects of new resource development projects. He said the government was looking at a new proposal on resource revenue sharing which would complement the proposed arrangement for formula-based financing, which is expected to replace the current method of financial negotiations with the federal government.

Legislation

All eight bills introduced at this session were passed.

New ordinances enacted were:

- Extra-Territorial Custody Orders Enforcement Ordinance: to allow Territorial courts to enforce custody orders of courts of other jurisdictions.
- Home Owners' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance: to provide for rebates of property taxes to home owners in the N.W.T.
- Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 4, 1980-81: to provide an additional $1,023,300 for the public service for the 1980-81 financial year.

Among the amending ordinances enacted were:

- Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance: to provide for a continuing method of enforcing payment under maintenance orders.
- Fire Prevention Ordinance: to change the term "inspector" to "fire safety officer" and to allow the fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, local assistant or fire safety officer to remove evidence from the scene of a fire for the purpose of investigating the fire or for use in subsequent proceedings.
- Co-operative Associations Ordinance: to provide for the registration in N.W.T. jurisdiction of co-operative associations incorporated in other jurisdictions and for the amalgamation of associations.
- Public Trustee Ordinance: to increase the value of an estate that can be distributed without probate from $2000 to $5000 and to allow the public trustee to administer the estate of a person who is not mentally incompetent but who suffers from mental infirmity arising from age, disease, or other cause.

Other Matters

The Hon. George Braden presented the government's response to the task force on employee housing. He explained that the ability to provide adequate and suitable accommodation to all residents of the N.W.T. must be considered along with the question of just providing government employee housing.

Mr. Braden said the new staff accommodation policy was the government's way of addressing these problems, with a steady movement away from the provision of staff accommodation and encouragement for the growth of a private housing market. The Territorial Government also intended to begin negotiations with the Government of Canada to cost share planning and development of serviced lots within communities. The government would also negotiate a cost sharing program to financially assist non-profit housing associations and co-operatives.

There would be equal housing benefits for all government employees and government owned houses will be made available for sale. Also in communities where a private housing market does not exist, the government will create the basis for a market by requiring employees to pay market rent.

As Minister of Justice and Public Services, Mr. Braden gave a brief statement concerning amendments to the liquor ordinance. The government is considering membership on the liquor licensing board either on a regional basis with representation based on the same ethnic distribution as the population or the establishment of separate boards for the east and west. Mr. Braden said there were no short-term solutions for alcohol problems, but a lot of the responsibility for control is up to the communities. With the holding of plebiscites to control sale and distribution the problem is diminishing.

Tom Butters, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, stated that the government had prepared a position paper responding to the Lancaster Sound green paper. After visits to the communities of Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay and Resolute Bay, the government presented its position to a southern workshop at which representatives of government, industry and other interested groups discussed the draft green paper.

The Minister of Economic Development and Tourism also made a statement on uranium mining in the N.W.T. He said uranium mine development in the N.W.T. is likely years away, time enough for the government to develop legislation and regulations to ensure the population and environment will be protected.

Existing federal, territorial and provincial legislation and regulations will be reviewed to determine what additional legislation and regulations are required to ensure human safety and environmental protection in the N.W.T. with regard to uranium exploration and mining. A paper regarding this will be introduced in the House in 1982.

There were four days of extensive debate on the pros and cons of uranium exploration and mining in the N.W.

Committee Reports

The standing committee on legislation reported on the legislation introduced at this session to the House.

The standing committee on finance presented their 10th report. The committee's spending priorities for 1982-83 were: constitutional development; economic development, particularly responding to resource development; education, especially in the area of adult education and training; development of a language policy; recreation facilities for communities; and the ongoing priority on employment of northern residents, northern purchase and northern business opportunities.

Standing and Special Committees

The standing committee on finance was very active, holding meetings between and during sessions. The committee employed the assistance of a consultant to assist them with their report "Responding to Non-Renewable Resource Development". While considering their recommendations, the committee travelled to Tuktoyaktuk to see at first hand the problems facing an impacted community.

The finance committee undertook a review of cost of living in the Northwest Territories in response to debate and presentations made at Assembly sessions in 1980 and 1981.They held a meeting in Holman Island in October as part of the process of preparing a cost of living report.

The finance committee also carried out its usual function of undertaking a comprehensive review of the financial forecasts and main and supplementary estimates before they were presented to the Assembly.

The standing committee on legislation saved valuable in-session time by reviewing and making recommendations on each bill prior to its being introduced to the Assembly by the administration.

A special committee on constitutional development was formed to find out what people in the western Northwest Territories wanted to do in respect to their future government. This committee was formed after much debate in the House on separation of the western and eastern parts of the Territories.

The special committee on education continued its work throughout 1981 by holding 32 public hearings on education throughout the N.W.T. The committee is scheduled to present its final report at the spring session in 1982.

The special committee on impact was formed as a consequence of the unity committee's recommendation passed in Frobisher Bay in November 1980. The special committee studied the impact division would have on the Northwest Territories if it were split into eastern and western Territories. The committee engaged the services of a consulting firm to assist them with their task. A sub-committee formed from the special committee, chaired by Peter Fraser, travelled to communities with the consultant and met with residents and officials of the native organizations throughout the N.W.T. The committee presented its final report at the November, 1981 session.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Donald Stewart, Speaker of the Assembly, and Clerk of the Assembly W.H. Remnant, attended the Canadian regional council meeting in Ottawa. During this meeting the Northwest Territories was selected as the location for the 1982 Canadian regional conference of the association. Delegates are expected to attend from all Canadian legislatures, the United Kingdom and several Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean.

Mr. Speaker Stewart and Mr. Remnant also travelled to Ottawa in April to attend the sixth Commonwealth conference of speakers and presiding officers. A total of 78 speakers and clerks from 27 Commonwealth countries participated in this bi-annual conference.

The 21st Canadian regional conference of the association was held August 15-19 in St. John's, Newfoundland. The delegation, headed by Deputy speaker Peter Fraser, included MLA's Mr. Appaqaq, Mr. Arlooktoo, Mr. Kilabuk, and Mr. McLaughlin. For the first time simultaneous interpretation was provided in Inuktitut, as well as French and English. This practice will apply at all future Canadian region functions attended by Inuit delegates.

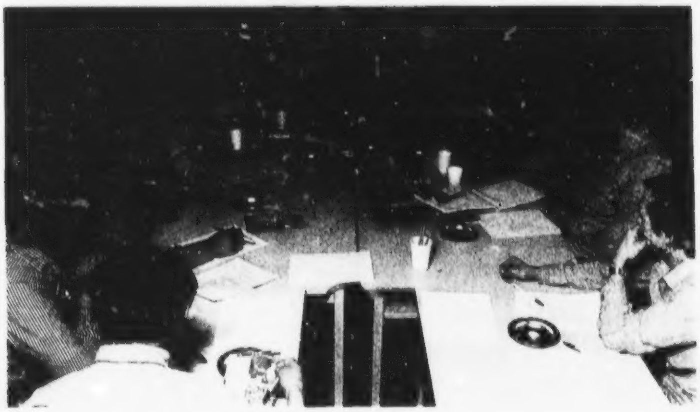
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

The clerk's office continued to carry out its primary functions of providing professional advice on parliamentary procedure to the speaker, chairmen of committees of the whole and to individual MLA's. Administrative and support services were provided to the Assembly and its standing and special committees.

Because of the increasing workload in the clerk's office and requests by the Assembly for additional services, a survey of personnel needs was carried out by the Department of Personnel. As a result of the survey, four new positions were added: public affairs officer, finance officer, stenographer and receptionist.

Work was carried out in 1981 to establish a research reference library in the clerk's office.

The annual meeting of the Association of Clerks-at-the-Table in Canada was held in Ottawa from August 9-12. It was attended by the Clerk of the Assembly and the Clerk Assistant. They also attended the provincial electoral officers conference in Edmonton. The editor of Hansard, attended the Hansard Association of Canada conference in Fredericton, New Brunswick.



MLA Nellie Cournoyea discussed education concerns with Charles Koe at Fort McPherson during education committee meeting. The education committee met with the local education authority in Pond Inlet. The Fourth Session of the Ninth Assembly was held in Yellowknife. Mark Evaluarjuk, MLA Foxe Basin, received the Order of Canada in 1981. Members of the Assembly toured Pine Point Mines in conjunction with the Fifth Session held in Hay River.

Sixth Session of the Ninth Assembly

On November 12, 1981, the Ninth Legislative Assembly convened in Yellowknife for its sixth session.

Immediately following the Commissioner's Address, the Assembly set aside all other business and resolved into committee of the whole to consider matters relating to the Federal Constitution.

At the conclusion of a three-day emergency debate, motions were adopted which:

- supported the reinstatement of aboriginal rights of the native people of the N.W.T. in the proposed Constitution Act and sought deletion of provisions relating to provincial involvement in the extension of existing provinces into the Territories and the establishment of new provinces.
- established a Special Committee on the Constitution of Canada consisting of all members of the Assembly.
- suspended this session to permit the special committee to travel to Ottawa to pursue the Assembly's objectives.

Constitutional Representations

On November 15, the entire membership of the Legislative Assembly, together with support staff, travelled to Ottawa where they met with government and opposition M.P.'s, cabinet members, senators and senior public servants to make known the position of the Assembly.

The special committee met with the Prime Minister on November 20, one of their principle objectives.

The committee received a large amount of media coverage which contributed to public pressure for change.

The extensive lobbying played a major role in the decision of the federal government, with the consent of nine premiers, to reinstate aboriginal rights provisions in the constitution resolution which was finally adopted.

It is believed that this was the first occasion on which an entire legislature went to a national capital to represent the views of its constituents.

Resumption of Sixth Session

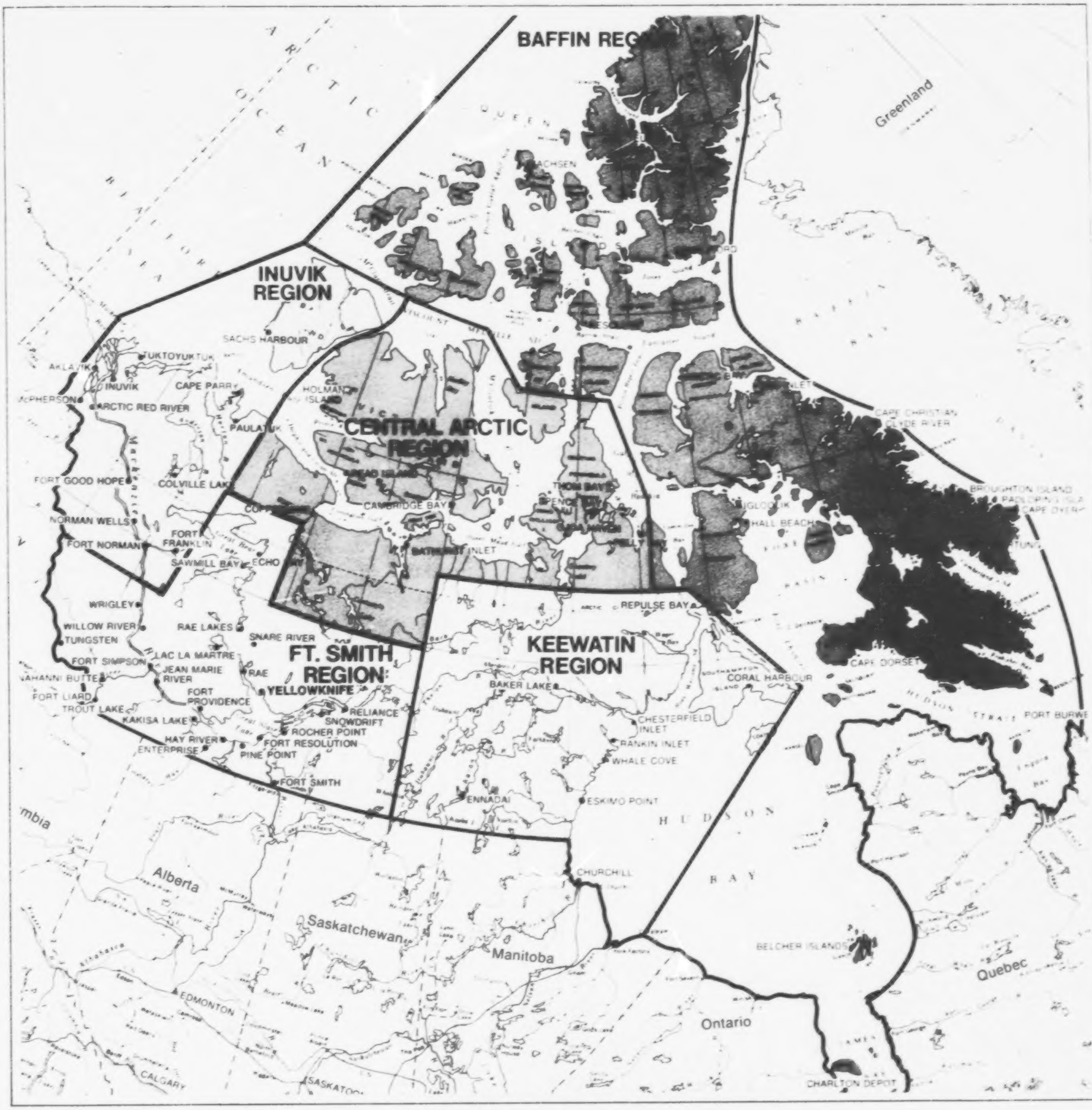
The sixth session resumed in Yellowknife on November 27 and continued until December 4.

Following a report on the Ottawa visit, the Assembly adopted an action plan to continue pressure for constitutional change including: possible legal action, possible provincehood for the N.W.T. and further discussion with the provincial premiers. The Assembly was particularly concerned that provincial involvement in creation of new provinces and extension of provincial boundaries remained in the new Constitution Act.

Several reports were considered at this session. The interim report of the special committee on education received the endorsement of the Assembly. The report of the special committee on impact was accepted as valuable information in preparation for a plebiscite on division, but some of its recommendations for publicizing the report's content were rejected. The Assembly approved a recommendation of the standing committee on finance for a two-year pilot project to assist Pelly Bay with a freight subsidy on specific food items and to further study freight subsidies in the N.W.T. After considerable debate, a paper on constitutional and political development was deferred for consideration at the next session.

There were 19 bills passed at this session, most of an administrative nature. Of major significance was the plebiscite ordinance which set up the mechanism for holding plebiscites in the N.W.T., particularly a plebiscite on division of the Northwest Territories. The division plebiscite is scheduled for the spring of 1982.

Members of the Legislative Assembly met in Ottawa with federal cabinet members, including Jean Chretien, Minister of Justice and John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, during their efforts to change the resolution on the Canadian Constitution.


BAFFIN REGION
ARCTIC OCEAN
QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS
Greenland
BAFFIN BAY
INUVIK REGION
CENTRAL ARCTIC REGION
FT. SMITH REGION
KEEWATIN REGION
SACHS HARBOUR
TUKTOYUKTUK
AKLAVIK
INUVIK
McPHERSON
ARCTIC RED RIVER
CAPE PARRY
PAULATUK
HOLMAN ISLAND
FORT GOOD HOPE
COLVILLE LAKE
NORMAN WELLS
FORT NORMAN
FORT FRANKLIN
SAWMILL BAY
ECHO BAY
CAMBRIDGE BAY
BATHURST INLET
THOM BAY
SPENCE BAY
GJOA HAVEN
REPULSE BAY
IGLOOLIK
HALL BEACH
CAPE CHRISTIAN
CLYDE RIVER
BROUGHTON ISLAND
CAPE DORSET
PORT BURWELL
WRIGLEY
WILLOW RIVER
TUNGSTEN
FORT SIMPSON
NAHANNI BUTTE
FORT LIARD
TROUT LAKE
RAE LAKES
SNARE RIVER
LAC LA MARTRE
JEAN MARIE RIVER
RAE
YELLOWKNIFE
FORT PROVIDENCE
KAKISA LAKE
HAY RIVER
ENTERPRISE
RELIANCE
SNOWDRIFT
ROCHER POINT
FORT RESOLUTION
PINE POINT
FORT SMITH
BAKER LAKE
CORAL HARBOUR
CHESTERFIELD INLET
RANKIN INLET
WHALE COVE
ENNADAI
ESKIMO POINT
HUDSON BAY
CHURCHILL
BELCHER ISLANDS
CHARLTON DEPOT
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Ontario
Quebec
EDMONTON
CALGARY
SASKATOON

The Northwest Territories Administrative Regions

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL